INSURANCE

Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. (7

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE

The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

VOL XIX NO. 221- BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

BRITISH PARTY LEADERS BUSY SOLVING INDIAN PROBLEM

HOARE AND TORY INDIA COMMITTEE IN CONCLAVE.

Gandhiji And Lancashire Boycott.

MALAVIYAJI'S RETORT TO AMBEDKAR.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS DRAG ON

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON September 18

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India is keeping in closest touch with India Committee of the Conservative party which is sitting daily conferring with leaders with regard to the attitude the Party should adopt towards Indian problem.

The Liberal leaders' views are daily becoming progressive on the Indian issue.

Lord Lothian is very hopeful of getting a substantial measure of agreement amongst the British delegates. Party leaders are busy framing their proposals for the consideration of Indian leaders.

Interviewed by the "Textile Mercury," regarding Lancashire trade, Gandhiji denied that the Boycott was specially designed against Lancashire.

"Supposing, there was full-hearted settlement and supposing India had to buy foreign cloth to supplement her production, preference would be given to Lancashire over other foreign countries," stated Gandhiji.

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, September 18.

In addition to Sir Purshottamdas the Government, it is understood have appointed Mr. Jamal Mahomed and Mr. Birla to the conference on the advice of the Viceroy to represent the Indian Commerce. Though it is surprising it is yet not intimated it is understood that Government's reversal of former decision is due to the correspondence between Gandhiji and Lord Willingdon, the latter agreeing that the exclusion of Mr. Jamal and Mr. Birla was unfair. It is likely Sir Purshottamdas will serve on Federal Committee, Mr. Jamal Mahomed on the Minority Committee and Mr. Birla on the General Conference.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed and Sir Purshottamdas are due to arrive in London on October 10.

GANDHIJI TO ADDRESS LONDON MEETING.

Mahatma Gandhi is addressing a public meeting in London next week similar to the one Mr. Churchill addressed a few days ago.

CHURCHIL TO SEE GANDHIJI NEXT WEEK.

Mr. Churchill is not meeting Gandhiji earlier than next week but prior to Mahatma's visit to Manchester.

Gandhiji is going to meet Dr. A. G. Lindsay, the Master of Balliol, during his visit to Oxford with a view to have a free exchange of views with the British intellectuals.

LABOUR CIRCLES PERTURBED.

Though Labour circles are perturbed over Gandhiji's declaration that landlords shall be trustees of their tenants since the Labour Opposition is not a formidable force, its opinion on the Indian issues is at a discount.

Dr. Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar invited a large number of journalists to meet Gandhiji and Malaviyaji at their residence Dorchester-Hotel.

FINANCIAL OBLIGATION AND CONGRESS.

Mr. Reginald Reynolds, the young Britisher who was sometime an inmate of Sabarmati Ashram and who carried Gandhiji's letter to the Viceroy before the starting of the Dandi March, in the "New Leader" justifies the Congress Report on financial obligations and asserts that as everywhere the present debts are being questioned and revised. "No exception can be made by the self-appointed trustees who embarrassed their ward's estate with loans for themselves for purposes of questionable value," Concluding he adds "The only alternative to our accepting the burden of debts is to throw it on the bondholders themselves thus fulfilling Gandhiji's prophecy that if any of the numerous bondholders have to lose they lose not because of India's repudiation but because of repudiation by the British.

AMBEDKAR MEASURES SWORDS WITH GANDHIJI!

Once again to-day's half-day oratory at St. James Palace strengthens the belief that the Federal Structure Committee will drag on for at least a fortnight more unless Lord Sankey whips the members. Dr. Ambedkar made vain attempts to challenge Gandhiji to prove that the Congress had made more serious attempts to consider the Federal Scheme. He felt the Congress was only concerned with the question of independence.

Mr. N. M. Joshi had no hesitation in agreeing with the Congress rejection of special representation provided the Congress stuck to adult suffrage.

In a reasoned speech he insisted on special claims for industrial and agricultural labour if special representation was given to Commerce, landlords, Europeans.

Mrs. Subbroyan wanted equality of sex. If that was done she had no reason to disagree with the Congress. She proclaimed in a serious mood if equality was granted women would find their way to the legislatures through the open door of direct election without difficulty.

MALAVIYAJI'S PROTEST.

Pandit Malaviya being ill was very brief and corrected the wrong impression about Gandhiji's reference to adult suffrage. Congress, he said, would always support adult suffrage. When Dr. Ambedkar interrupted him by complaining that in spite of his education he (Dr. Ambedkar) was socially an untouchable, Panditji sweetly retorted "Dear friend nothing of the

(Continued on page 7.)

Indian Boycott And Lancashire.

GANDHIJI'S INTERVIEW TO "TEXTILE MERCURY"

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE."

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Preparatory to his tour of Lancashire, next week, Mahama Gandhi has given the "Textile Mercury" an interview inviting cross-examination and expressing hope and ability to remove all misunderstandings.

Replying to specific questions, Mahatma Gandhi denies that there is a campaign in India to oust Lancashire in preference to any foreign country. While conceding that one of the causes of the decline of Lancashire cotton trade in India has been boycott, Gandhiji says that Japan has been the chief cause and reminds readers that India's boycott is not against Lancashire piecegoods but all foreign piecegoods. Yet, Japan has made tremendous headway compared with Lancashire. A third cause is the universal decline in capacity of the people to buy even necessaries of life.

INDIAN COMMERCE AND R. T. C.

Federation Representatives Invited To Attend

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The following communique has been issued:—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas has been re-invited to serve on the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference.

The Viceroy on behalf of the Premier has invited Mr. Jamal Mahomed, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, and Mr. G. D. Birla to attend the Round Table Conference.

The Viceroy's Private Secretary in a letter to Mr. Jamal Mahomed points out that since the views of the Federation had been brought to His Excellency's notice as regards their understanding of the earlier discussions with Lord Irwin, His Excellency had been in correspondence with His Majesty's Government.

Consideration of the matter had been delayed by changes of Government in England and by preoccupations of the Cabinet.

SIR P THAKURDAS' STATEMENT

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas has issued the following statement to the Press in connection with the latest decision of His Majesty's Government regarding the representation of the Representatives of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at the Round Table Conference.

"I am very glad to see that His Majesty's Government having been persuaded by the Government of India to do justice to the Federation have decided to invite the agreed quota of representatives of the Federation at the Round Table Conference. I propose to sail for England on Tuesday next by the Italian Liner reaching London on fifth proximo.

The reports of the Federal Structure Committee proceedings that we have been getting lately show that Mahatma Gandhi has not been beating about the bush, but is doing his best to put India's case before the Committee in clear and unambiguous terms. I naturally feel gratified that His Majesty's Government's decision permits me to take part in the momentous decisions to be taken in London, and I will leave fully trusting in the justice of the cause, which Mahatma Gandhi has to plead before the British Public. I have no doubt that the result will be satisfactory in the interests of both the countries".—A. P.

Sarojini Naidu's Address To Her English Sisters

MYSTICAL SISTERHOOD OF WORLD

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, September 18.

Confessing she was a poet and not a politician Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressing to "My English sisters" in the "Daily Herald" says: "She is a firm and determined believer in the indivisibility of all womanhood beneath all differences of race, creed and colour line, a bond that unites all women in a truly mystical sister-hood which makes all womankind one. More perfect realisation of this truth would be a tremendous step towards world-peace. My life work is to preserve and promote unity among different races. In my own country I am striving to hear perfect orchestral Hindu-Muslim notes."

TORY LIE FACTORIES IN FULL BLAST

Discrediting Congress In Press

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, September 18.

Attempts are daily being made in die-hard Tory Press here to discredit the Congress. Last week the "Times" smelt violence in the Working Committee resolution regarding the Press Gag Bill to the Assembly.

To-day Mr. Sen-Gupta is misrepresented under the streamer headlines.

"EUROPEAN THREATENED IN BENGAL.

The message says Mr. Sen-Gupta warned non-official Europeans time was coming sooner rather than later when the whole force of the Congress would be applied in seeing that a fit reply was given to the orgy of non-official European's violence.

To-day's Races Postponed.

Owing to heavy rains, to-day's big meeting of the Poona races has been postponed to Saturday 26th instant.

NATIONAL CRISIS IN BRITAIN

Liberals Consider The Situation

AGAINST GENERAL ELECTION

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Rugby.—The Liberal Parliamentary Party met to-night under the Chairmanship of Sir Herbert Samuel and for two hours discussed the national crisis. It is authoritatively stated that the general concensus of opinion was that there should not be an early general election.—B. O. W.

Lord Melchett Against General Election

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Rugby—The House of Lords which adjourned on September 8 till to-day this afternoon, discussed a motion proposed by Lord Melchett approving the action of the Government in setting up a Committee of the Cabinet to inquire into the methods of balancing trade.

Lord Melchett said that the adverse balance of trade demanded urgent attention and while advocating tariff as a part of reorganisation of the whole basis of the national industrial system, he emphasised that a general election should be avoided at all costs.

After a short debate, in which the members of the Labour Opposition did not take part, Lord Peel, the Lord Privy Seal, replying for the Government, said he understood the objections to a general election, but he was not in a position to make any statement.

ECONOMY MEASURES IN ENGLAND

Doctors' Remuneration Reduced

RUGBY, Sept. 18.

In the Commons this morning Mr. Neville Chamberlain moved the financial resolution in connection with the National Economy Bill, which authorises Orders-in-Council for effecting reductions in State expenditure.

Regarding national health insurance, he said that it was proposed to reduce the remuneration of doctors and chemists by one-ninths and he paid a tribute of admiration and gratitude to them for the way they had at once said that they would gladly pay their share. They had set a fine example for which the Government were very grateful.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Regarding the unemployment insurance scheme, Mr. Chamberlain said that the debt at the present time was 100 millions. The fund's borrowing powers were limited to £115 million, but the Government proposal was that borrowing should cease entirely and that future expenditure should be met out of the income.

It has been decided to suspend all annual training in camp by the territorial army and supplementary reserve next year. The strength of territorial duty will be limited to that for which provision was made in this year's estimates.—B. O. W.

LATEST NEWS.

BUKHARI TAKEN TO DELHI JAIL.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18.

Mr. Ataullah Shah Bukhari, the Frontier Congress Leader, convicted under Section 124-A I. P. C. had been transferred to Delhi Jail to-day. His bail application will be argued to-morrow.

The case against Mr. Chamanlal, Reporter of the "Hindustan Times", under Section 108 Cr. P. C. has been postponed till the 28th.—A. P.

'I Will Eat, Drink And Be Merry'

—:o:—

HOW MAHATMAJI WILL CELEBRATE HIS BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

After the cancellation of the House of Commons address, Mahatma Gandhi spent considerable time in receiving friends and did not return to Kingsley Hall until 9-30 p.m. His arrival was a signal for the usual friendly demonstration by the inhabitants of the neighbouring streets. Gandhiji immediately went to the roof of the apartment.

Interviewed while spinning seated on his floor-mattress Gandhiji said that he was touched by the friendly reception in England, but it was too early to give his opinion about the outcome of the Round Table Conference.

Asked how he would spend his birthday, which falls on the 2nd October, Gandhiji burst into laughter and remarked, "I will eat, drink and be merry".

He said he had no plans, but it is contemplated by Mr. Fenner Brockway and other friends, a dinner was held to celebrate the occasion, he might attend it, and after the dinner, address the gathering.

Gandhiji has received invitation from 25 prominent Americans to visit the United States. He has also been invited to France and Lancashire at the end of the next week.

Mahatma Gandhi saw the Marquess of Lothian to-day. Interviews with Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Churchill have not yet been fixed.—Reuter.

PUNJAB MAIL MURDER CASE.

Assessor's Findings.

KHANDWA, Sept. 18.

In the Punjab Mail outrage case, the following are the findings of the Assessors:—

Of the four Assessors, one finds Yeshwantsingh and Deonarayan guilty under Sections 304, 307 and 120-B (theft).

Second Assessor finds Yeshwantsingh and Deonarayan both guilty under Sections 326 and 120-B (theft).

Third Assessor finds Yeshwantsingh guilty under Sections 304 307 and 120-B and Deonarayan guilty under Sections 304 and 120-B.

Fourth Assessor finds both Yeshwantsingh and Deonarayan guilty under Sections 302, 307 and 120-B.

All the four Assessors are doubtful whether Dalpat is guilty under Section 120-B, under which Dalpat was charged afresh at the Sessions.

In the committal proceedings Dalpat was charged under Section 109 only and not Section 120-B.

Judgment will be pronounced on Monday.—A.P.

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT'S CASE

Bail Bond Cancelled

CAWNPORE, Sept. 18.

The District Magistrate filed a complaint before the District Judge, Cawnpore against Messrs. Gopinath Singh and Prakash Narain Saksena press correspondents of "Chronicle" and "Tej" respectively. Both had been convicted under Section 108 Cr. P. C. and released on bail by the District Judge.

Notice was accordingly issued against them to show cause why their bail bonds entered by them in appeal against their conviction under Section 108 Cr. P. C. should not be cancelled, as it was alleged that they were carrying on seditious propaganda by means of correspondence and telegrams had been sent to various places containing objectionable matter.

GOVERNMENT PLEADINGS.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Srikishen, Government Pleader, stated firstly, no bail should in law have been granted as the appellate court had power under sections 497 and 498 Cr. P. C. which was also held in Patna High Court case. These sections, he said, do not apply to cases where persons are called upon to give security for good behaviour as required in this case, under the orders of the District Magistrate.

Secondly, he argued it has come to the knowledge of the District Magistrate since letting out on bail the accused have been disseminating seditious matter.

NO POWER TO REVIEW.

Sjt. Hemant Kumar Chatterjee, replying on behalf of the Press Correspondents said, the court had powers under Sections 497 and 498 Cr. P. C. to grant bail, but has no power to review its own order. The Criminal Procedure, he said, does not contain any provision for a review, except by the High Court under very exceptional circumstances. The inherent powers mentioned in 561 (q) only refer to High Court.

BAIL CANCELLED.

Syed Ziaulhassan, District Judge, after referring to 30 Criminal Law Journal 968 and 50 Calcutta 969 and discussing law and the arguments of counsel cancelled his previous order dated August 31 allowing bail. The accused were taken in custody.—A. P.

ARRESTS DURING TRUCE.

Karachi To Defend Victims.

KARACHI, Sept. 18.

About thirty prominent public men of Karachi, including the President and some members of the municipality and some Muslims and Parsis, have formed a Defence Committee with the object of defending those arrested on a charge of sedition during the period of the truce.

It is reported that Mr. Jamshed Mehta, President of the Karachi Municipality, met the Commissioner in Sind recently and explained to him that the recent arrests were regarded by a large section of public opinion as inconsistent with the spirit of the Delhi settlement.—A. P.

"INDIAN DAILY MAIL"

To Re-Start Next Week

The Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the "Indian Daily Mail" Company have leased the paper and the Press to Mr. N. H. Belgamwala for one year. Arrangements are being made by Mr. Belgaumwala to resume publication of the "Indian Daily Mail" early next week.

MACLAGAN COLLEGE TROUBLE SETTLED

LAHORE, Sept. 18.

36 out of 59 strikers of the Maclagan Engineering College have gone back to the College and have been readmitted on signing the prescribed forms.

There was no picketing to-day as the examinations are over.—A. P.

Shrimati Sugan Devi, wife of Mr. Dipchand Gothi, an Ex-M.L.C., President of the Betul District Congress Committee, and member P. C. C. and A. I. C. died at Bhopal on the 5th instant after a prolonged illness of one and a half year's.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch, per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a certain number of cards (membership tickets) of defaulters which are forfeited under the Rules of the Mahajan are to be disposed of by auction in the Mahajan's office at 2 p.m. (B.T.) on Saturday the 3rd October, 1931. Intending candidates are requested to read the terms of auction which can be had during office hours at Mahajan's office, Patwa Chawl, Moti Bazar Bombay.

SHIVLAL NARPATTAL MANIAR.
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1931.
3628

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between VISHNU VINAYAK THAKURDESAI and GANESH LAXMAN KHER, carrying on business in cloth, hosiery, etc., at Laxmi Building, Dadar, under the name of Gokhale Desai and Co. has been DISSOLVED and all the assets, debts and outstandings of the said Gokhale Desai and Co. have been taken over by the undersigned Vishnu Vinayak Thakurdesai, Canesh Laxman, Kher and Shanker Narayan Kane, who have commenced to do business in cloth, hosiery under the name of Kane Desai and Co. at the said Luxmi Building. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm of Gokhale Desai and Co. will be received and paid respectively by the undersigned.

VISHNU VINAYAK THAKURDESAI,
GANESH LAXMAN KHER,
SHANKER NARAYAN KANE.
3635

THE BELAPUR COMPANY LIMITED.
MOLASSES.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Molasses produced at the Company's Factory between November, 1931, and May, 1932. Full particulars may be obtained from the MANAGERS at Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
3554

PETROL.

The 10 sites upto now held by the A.B.C. Motor Equipment Co., have been leased by the Bombay Municipality to this Company as from 15th September, 1931, where petrol and Motor accessories can be had at market rates.
PETROL SUPPLY SYNDICATE. LTD.,
Empire Building,
Hornby Road, Fort.
Bombay.
3625

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable Stores from 1st January, 1932, to 31st December, 1932, will be received by the Storekeeper, GONDAL, upto 3 P.M. on 21st October, 1931.

2. Forms of tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250/- should be remitted in advance direct to the Auditor, Gondal, and receipt for the same should be attached to the tender. No tender will be considered unless such receipt is sent with the tender. The envelope containing this tender should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores."

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT.
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.
Gondal,
Dated, the 10th Sept. 1931.
3607.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on SATURDAY, the 19th and FRIDAY, the 25th September, 1931, the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

SANDHURST ROAD.

From its junction with Girgaum Back Road to Chaupati; Chaupati from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; French Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Harvey Road, from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Girgaum Back Road from Cawasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road junction (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding west, i.e., towards Chaupati); Girgaum Road from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction; Churney Road from Portuguese Church to its junction with Girgaum Back Road (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis).

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and 'vice versa' will have to proceed along the following roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.

Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Kemp's Corner, Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.

Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere Bridge, Lamington Road, and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.

Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Chaupati Back Road, Babulnath Road, and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.

Via New Queen's Road, Lamington Road, over Frere Bridge, Nana's Chowk and Gowalia Tank Road.

Mathew Road from its junction with New Queen's Road to Poly Clinic Nursing Home, and that part of Chaupati Sea Face South East of the Gymkhana Boat Club house upto the entrance to the Charni Road Gardens will be closed to both vehicular and pedestrian traffic'.

The order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

G. S. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office.
Bombay, 9th September, 1931.
2629

NOTICE

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER Books of the Bank will be CLOSED from 29th to 30th September, 1931, both days inclusive.
3632

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES ON SANSKRIT AND PRAKRIT LANGUAGES DERIVED FROM IT.

Mr. V. K. RAJWADE, M.A., late Professor of English and Sanskrit of Fergusson College, Poona, will deliver a course of six lectures on 'WORDS IN RIGVEDA' in connection with the Wilson Philological Lectureship Endowment on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th September, 1931, beginning at 5-15 each day.

2. The lectures will be delivered in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, and are open to the Public. Persons intending to attend the lecture are specially requested to take their seats in the Convocation Hall before 5-15 p.m. on each of the above days.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 17th Sept., 1931.
3633

THE SHAHABAD CEMENT CO., LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Hyderabad State.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th September to 12th October, 1931, (both days inclusive) for preparation of the half-yearly Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
The Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd.,
Tata, Sons, Limited, Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
P. J. BILLIMORIA.
Dated, Shahabad, 18th Sept. 1931.
3634

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Debentureholders of the Assur Veerjee Mills, Ltd., will be held on SATURDAY, the 26th September, 1931, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, to consider letter dated 29th August, 1931, from the Agents of the said mills, to the Trustees.

KHIMJEE ASSUR VEERJEE,
Chairman of the Debenture Trustees.
R5876

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client BAI JENAMBAI, widow of Haji Mahomed Haji Ahmed and the duly appointed Guardian of the property of her minor children Abdul Razak, Havabai, and Rukhiabai has contracted to purchase Abdul Karim Haji Ahmed Haji Adam Haji Ahmed and Bai Ashabai daughter of Haji Ahmed Haji Alimahomed all that their share, right, title, and interest in the undermentioned property. All persons having claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, inhesitance, gift, leass, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or Ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Thomas Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 247 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue bearing New Survey No. part of 2570 and Cadastral Survey No. 369 (Colaba Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward Nos. 597—598, Street Nos. 32 to 34, 45 to 49 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tapidas Barajdas and now of Dayabhai Tapidas, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property formerly of Byramji Jijibhai and now of Rustomji Byramji Jijibhai on or towards the South by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Ithoo Ramji and on or towards the North by the said Thomas Street.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1931.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3648

Suit No. of 1931.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.
In re: The Indian Divorce Act.
Between
RENATO GIAMBUZZI, residing at 80/B, Elliot Road in the town of Calcutta, hair-dresser ... Petitioner.
And
BETTIE GIAMBUZZI alias BETTIE FELDMAN, sometime residing at No. 3, Sukhlaji Street, Bombay, present address unknown ... Respondent.

To,
The Respondent abovenamed.

WHEREAS the petitioner abovenamed has instituted this suit in this Court against you for dissolution of his marriage with you the Respondent abovenamed as in the petition mentioned, you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Office of the Registrar of this Court, within 16 days and to file your Answer within 28 days from the date of this publication and to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court to answer to the petition a copy whereof sealed with the seal of our said Court is herewith served upon you on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence AND TAKE NOTICE that in default thereof the matters of the said petition will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 12th day of Sept., 1931.
N. GHATAK,
Master.
LESLIE & HINDS,
Attorneys for the petitioner abovenamed.
3637

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRIBHOWANDAS RANCHORDAS and HARIDAS TRIBHOWANDAS, a minor by his duly appointed guardian the said Tribhowandas Ranchordas, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, have contracted to sell the equity of redemption in the undermentioned properties to our clients the Mortgagees thereof.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make th same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Building 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY: All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon on the West side of Naran Dharoo Street No. 1, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 50 3/9th square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors Old No. New No. A/2700 Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. 2101, Cadastral Survey No. 664 of the Mandvi Division and bounded on the East by the said Naran Dharoo Street No. 1, on the West by a sweepers passage on the North by the house of Manmchandas Gordhandas Manordas and on the South by the house of Bhanji Ramji and the Buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 894 and Street Nos. 64 and 66 and which said premises are now in occupation or possession of the Mortgagors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement dwelling house and premises situate, lying and being on the Western side of Naran Dharoo Street, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 70 feet in length and ten feet in breadth or thereabouts and bearing Collectors Old No. , New No. A/2700, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 2101 and Cadastral Survey No. 664 of the Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 68 and 70 and Ward No. 895 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the aforesaid Naran Dharoo Street, on the West by the Sweepers Passage on the North by the house of Shanker Damodar Shimpi and on the South by the house of the Mortgagors.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1931.
EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3630

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

—:o:—

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NOORMAHOMED HAJI KASSAM CUTCHI, late of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a timber merchant. ..... Deceased.

MAHOMED NURMAHOMED of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Gowali Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirty-first day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine-hundred and thirty one and in twenty second year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL,
The 31st day of August, 1931.
MESSRS. MULLA AND MULLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3639

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1613 of 1929.

BALARAM KASHINATH DHURU & Another .. Plaintiffs.
vs.
VINAYAK JANARDHAN PATHARE & Ors. .. Defendants.

To,
VISHWANATH VINAYAK PATHARE, the 3rd Defendant herein.

TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia on Thursday, the 24th day of September, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be conveniently heard on the part of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the 10th Defendant in his capacity as co-trustee with the Plaintiffs for an order as follows:—

1. That a decree absolute for the sale of the mortgage property mentioned in the preliminary mortgage decree, dated 19th day of February, 1931, be made and the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court for taking accounts be directed to sell the said property by public auction including the interest therein, if any, of the Defendants 3 to 9 herein free from the mortgage and further charge dated respectively 31st August, 1917, and 28th April, 1921, in favour of the 10th Defendant in his personal capacity,

2. That the Commissioner do out of the net balance of the sale proceeds firstly pay to the 10th Defendant his amount due to him in his personal capacity under the aforesaid mortgage and further charge and hand over the balance to the Plaintiffs and the 10th Defendant in his capacity as co-trustee in satisfaction of thier claim as mentioned in the affidavit made in support.

3. That the Plaintiffs and Defendant No. 10 in his capacity as Co-trustee with the Plaintiffs or the 10th Defendant in his personal capacity be given liberty to bid at such auction sale and to set off the amount due to them against the purchase price in the manner shown in the Notice of Motion.

4. That costs of the Plaintiffs and the 10th Defendant in his capacity as the Co-trustee with the Plaintiffs of this application and the decree absolute to be made and of carrying out the same and all further costs incurred by them be paid by the said Commissioner out of the sale proceeds.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1931.
SABNIS GOREGAOKAR & SENJIT
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs & 10th Defendant.
3645

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ANANDRAO SUNDERJI DHARADHAR, late of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a landlord, residing at Naviwadi, outside the Fort, in the City of Bombay Deceased.

(1) BAI CHAMPUBAI, widow of Anandrao Sunderji Dharadhar the deceased abovenamed. (2) BAI ROSABAI, wife of Balaram Keroba Nayak. (3) BALARAM KEROBA NAYAK, and (4) MOTTRAM VINAYEK JAYAKAR, all of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitants, Executrix and Executors named in the Will of the said deceased the first three residing at New Wadi and the last at Lamington Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Tenth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty One and in the Twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL,
The 10th day of September, 1931.
NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3638

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Bai JENAMBAI, widow of the Haji Mahomed Haji Ahmed and the duly appointed Guardian of the property of her minor children, Abdul Razak, Havabai and Rukhiabai has contracted to purchase from ABDUL KARIM HAJI AHMED and HAJI ADAM HAJI AHMED, all that their share right, title and interest in the undermentioned property. All persons having claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or Ground with the messuage tenement or range of shops standing thereon situate, lying and being at Doongri Street, otherwise called Jail Road, South, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 137 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 3077 (1-2), formerly under Street Nos. 13, 5, 7, 9 11 and now under Street No. 5 to 13 and bearing New Survey No. 3167, and Cadastral Survey No. 1803 of Mandvi Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Jail Road; on or towards the West by the property of Haji Fakir; on or towards the North by the property of Mancherji Framji and on or towards the South by Doongri Street.

Dated this 18th day of Sept. 1931.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3647.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HAJI MOOSA HAJI ABUBAKER has contracted to purchase from Bai JENAMBAI, widow of Haji Mahomed Haji Ahmed and duly appointed Guardian of the property of her minor children Abdul Razak, Havabai, and Rukhiabai all that the share, right title and of the late Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Ahmed in the undermentioned property. All persons having claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure situate, lying and being on the East side of Memonwada Road, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 295 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 718; New No. 3258; Old Survey No. 1688 and New Survey No. 2999 and Cadastral Survey No. 1300 of Mandvi Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under 'B' Ward No. 2387 and Street Nos. 425-429 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a passage for sweepers; on or towards the West by the said Memonwada Road; on or towards the North by the property formerly of the vendor and now of Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim; and on or towards the South by the property formerly of the vendor and now of Elias Haji Haroon.

Dated this 18th day of Sept. 1931.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3646.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1701 of 1931.

OLIVE MARKS ... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) C. KIENER, and (2) B. O. C. CONNELL CLERKE ... ... Defendants.

To,
The Defendants abovenamed:

PLEASE NOTE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you for recovering a sum of Rs. 5,386-8 for salary, commission and interest and costs or in the alternative for account of the commission payable to her and for recovering the amount of such commission together with the amount due to her for salary and costs.

Please also note that the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 7th October, 1931.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1931.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs. DORAB & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
3644

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BACHUBAI HORMUSJI GAZDER has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure (cess whereof has been redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Main Road and Shankarshet Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (450) four hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of Cadastral Survey No. 432 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the open land formerly belonging to the Vendor and now sold to Matubhai Pitambar, on or towards the West by the property of Bulocaji Mahadeo Kangutkar, on or towards the North by the Shankarshet Street and on or towards the South by a forty feet road constructed by the Vendor and which said premises forms a portion of a large piece of land known as Gazder Park and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2169 and Street No. 17-1-7 and part of Nos. 2163/2164 (1 2 3 and Street No. 899) and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 18th day of Sept. 1931.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3643

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of property and credits of SANTLAL RAMDASS (Ramdas) ALREJA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Share Broker, until his death residing at Jambulwadi, East, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

HANSARAJ SANTALAL ALREJA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, an Attorney-at-Law, residing at Jambulwadi East, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty second day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the Twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL,
The 22nd day of August, 1931.
Messrs. ALREJA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3640

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Have pleasure in announcing that they have secured the entire productions of UNITED ARTISTS CORPORATION including the following:

Charlie Chaplin in CITY LIGHTS
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John Boles and Evelyn Laye in ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT
Adolphe Menjou in THE FRONT PAGE
Ben Lyon and James Hill in HELL'S ANGELS
Doug. Fairbanks in REACHING FOR THE MOON.
Ronald Colman in DEVIL TO PAY
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The Theatre is now being acoustically treated, the latest and most perfect sound improvements are being carried out and **PATHE CINEMA** will open up on Saturday, **26**th September, with WHOOPEE, the world's greatest screen production. The THEATRE, Generally recognised as the finest in India, will now show the best pictures in the world, reproduced with perfect sound. Please note that reduced prices will be continu d.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY COLLEGE IN INDIA.

(Continued From Page 16.)

rents appreciate its value; and we have been impressed by the favourable opinions voiced by the Skeen Committee and by many of their witnesses in support of that institution. The Chiefs' Colleges have a good record in certain directions but it is doubtful whether the training imparted there in is conducive to the proper encouragement of self-reliance and other such qualities. The King George's schools at Jhelum, Juliundur and Ajmer give promise of providing that type of school training which we consider to be desirable in this connection. Some of the European schools are now giving to boys up to eighteen years of age good training for life. It is also hoped that the intermediate colleges of the type recommended by the Calcutta University Commission will be successful in providing good school training up to the Intermediate standard.

We also hope that the aims of the late Mr. S. R. Das will soon be realised and that a school or schools of the type desired by him will be established.

Length of Course. We are in general agreement therefore with the Skeen Committee as regards the length of the course. We consider that until such time, at any rate, as the defects pointed out by us in the civil educational systems of India are overcome, the normal course of training of Indian military cadets should be a full three years. Indian army cadets by reason of their previous military training will however require a course of two years only.

Mr. Mukarji and Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar considered that Indian Army cadets should undergo the full three years' course.

AGE OF ENTRY.

We are however in favour of a later age of entry than that contemplated by the Skeen Committee and we recommend that it should be the same as laid down for Indian cadets for Sandhurst at present, namely 18 to 20 years. The retention of these limits should ensure reasonably high standard of general education from the successful candidates.

After much discussion, therefore, we adopted the following formula, which constitutes our definite recommendation.—

"We agree to a course of 3 years and an age of entry of 18—20 years provided that the regulations as to service are suitably modified so as to ensure that in regard to the age and prospects of attaining command of units and for the purpose of promotion, seniority and pension, officers graduating from the Indian Military College will not be prejudiced in comaprison with British officers entering the Indian army from the British cadet colleges, but will be on an equal footing with such officers in all respects. The same principle should be maintained if the time-scale of promotion is ever hereafter abolished."

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES.

The next point that we have to consider is the method of selection of candidates for the college. There are at present 20 vacancies at Sandhurst offered annually by competition to Indians. In addition to these vacancies a number of Viceroy's Commissioned officers not exceeding 5 in any one year may be nominated to Sandhurst, subject to their satisfying certain standards. Of 20 vacancies open to competition, a certain proportion, not exceeding 20 per cent. may be filled by nomination of candidates who have qualified at the examination, but have not succeeded in obtaining a place by competition. This power of nomination was conferred on the Commander-in-Chief in accordance with a recommendation of the Skeen Committee, which had reference, however, to the Indian Military College, rather than to Sandhurst. It involves the somewhat invidious procedure of rejecting candidates, who have succeeded in open competition, in favour of others who have merely qualified. It is probably for this reason that the power was not exercised on the only occasion, (at the examination of November 1929) when the number of qualifying candidates exceeded the total vacancies offered. The number of Viceroy's Commissioned officers so far nominated to Sandhurst is only 2 and both of these were over the normal age limit of 25 when they were nominated.

We found great difficulty in reaching a substantial measure of agreement as to the proportion of the 60 vacancies which should be allotted to open competition and nomination respectively. Most of us consider it essential to reserve a large number of vacancies for the classes that furnish recruits to the army, in order to encourage those classes generally, to ensure to them their due representation in the King's Commissioned ranks, and to offer adequate prospects of promotion to the rank and file. In this last connexion, some of us were greatly influenced by the decision of Government gradually to reorganise the officer establishments of Indianising units on the British pattern, consisting of 28 King's Commissioned Officers in a battalion, as compared with the existing establishments of 12 King's Commissioned and 18 or 19 Viceroy's Commissioned Officers. This decision involves the eventual elimination of the Viceroy's Commissioned Officer, no less than the British Officer, from Indianising units. Although it was taken, we understand in 1928, the stage has not yet been reached at which it has been neessary to post an Indian King's Commissioned officer in displacement of a Viceroy's Commissioned officer in any of the units concerned. This stage will, however, be reached very shortly. We need hardly point out that, in the Indian Army as at present constituted, every enlisting Indian soldier can, and probably does, aspire to attain the Viceroy's Commission. If this goal is to be withdrawn from him under the new organization, it will clearly be necessary to substitute for its prospects, at least as attractive as those which the Indian soldier has hitherto enjoyed, of attaining to commissioned ranks. The present Viceroy's commissioned officers, and the more senior of the Non-Commissioned officers will not be seriously affected, since the change will be a gradual one. We must look rather to the interests of the younger serving soldier and of those who enlist hereafter.

PROPORTIONAL ALLOTMENT OF VACANCIES.

The majority of us are in favour of allotting half the vancancies at the Indian Military College, i.e. 30 a year, to cadets from the ranks of the Indian Army. Of the remaining 30 vacancies, we recommend that 24 a year should be open to competition, and that the Commander-in-Chief should have the right to fill six vacancies by nomination from among those candidates who have qualified at the entrance examination, but failed to secure a place in open competition. We suggest that in making these nominations special consideration should be given to candidates who are members of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, including the University Training Corps. We are all agreed that, in the event of the Commander-in-Chief being unable, owing to lack of suitable candidates either to select Indian army cadets upto the proportion decided upon, or not requiring to exercise his power of nomination to the full extent, the resulting balance should be added to the competitive vacancies and allotted to candidates according to the examination results.

Mr. Mukarji would prefer that the allotment should be at least 30 vacancies for open competitio, not more than 24 for Indian Army cadets, and not more than 6 for nomination. These were the proportions originally proposed by Sir Abdur Rahim as well as the official members of the Committee.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, Dr. Moonje, and Major-General Rajwade, dissenting from the views of the majority, recommended the allocation of a much higher proportion of the vacancies to open competition. Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar and Dr. Moonje would reserve 48 out of the 60 vacancies for competition, and altogether for Indian Army cadets and nominated candidates. Major General Rajwade would allot 40 to competition, 20 to Indian Army cadets, and none to nominated candidates. These members contend that the recommendations of the majority would unduly favour the classes at present recruited in the Army at the expense of all other classes. They point out that even in the open competition in force since 1928, a large proportion of the successful candidates have come from the enlisted classes, and they see no reason to apprehend that this proportion will diminish under the new conditions.

In making our definite recommendation in accordance with the view accepted by the majority, we need only add that we do not intend that these proportions should be regarded as unalterable. They can, and obviously should, be revised in either direction, if experience at any time proves them to be unsuitable.

ENTRANCE.

We are of opinion that it would be inadvisable to insist on specified educational qualifications for admission to the entrance test, especially in view of the variation in university standards and of the fact that many schools do not prepare boys for Indian university examinations. While a high level of general attainments will naturally be expected from candidates, we consider that the entrance examination itself will provide all that is necessary by a way of an educational standard.

Under the present system military medical boards are held at local centres about six weeks before each entrance examination. This is a convenient arrangement, and we recommend that it be continued. A candidate who is disatisfied with the verdict of a medical board has the right to demand an appeal board, which is thereupon convened, as soon as possible, and before the entrance examination takes place. We recommend that, in cases where a specialist opinion is required, a specialist, preferably a civilian, should be included in the appeal board in future.

The examination of Indian candidates for the British cadet colleges is at present conducted, both in England and in India, by the Civil Service Commissioners of Great Britain. The papers set are the same as those for British candidates, with a few modifications to suit Indian requirements, e.g., the substitution of Indian for European Modern History, the inclusion of some oriental languages in the list of subjects and of a number of special questions, suitable for Indians, in the general knowledge paper.

With the inauguration of an Indian Military College, the task of conducting the examinations must clearly be transferred to an authority in India. We recommend accordingly that the Public Service Commission be asked to undertake this duty, with the stipulation that the general standard of the examination should be maintained at its present level. Indian candidates, who are already in the United Kingdom, should be allowed to appear at a simultaneous examination, the papers being sent from India under sealed cover.

INTERVIEW AND RECORD TEST

This test is now conducted by a Board consisting of two Indian Army Officers, who must have commanded Indian units, and of whom the senior (generally the Adjutant-General in India) presides over the Board one civil official, normally of the Education Department; and one non-official Indian gentleman nominated by the Governor-General. This last appointment follows a recommendation of the Skeen Committee, who, no doubt, foresaw that possibly none of the three official members of the Board would be an expert in the art of drawing out a candidate's knowledge and bent, and considered therefore that the presence of a non-official would compensate for this deficiency, and tend to inspire some confidence in the candidate. If, however, as we hope, the entire examination will be conducted by the Public Service Commission, the need for a non-official member of the Board will disappear. Our recommendation is that the Board should include one or two members of the Public Service Commission, as the Commission itself may decide on each occasion. If there is one, he should be an Indian, if there are two, one at least should be an Indian. There should be two senior officers of the Indian Army appointed as at present. The member of the Commission, or the senior of the two members, as the case might be, should preside

Captain Sher Mohammad Khan, and Captain Narain Singh are of opinion that the Board should not contain more than one member of the Public Service Commission. Dr. Moonje, Sir Abdur Rahim and Major-General Rajwade recommend that the Board should consist of one member of the Commission and two non-official gentlemen, besides the two military officers. Chaudhuri Chhotu Ram recommends that if there are two members of the Public Service Commission on the Board, a third member belonging to the enlisted classes should also be appointed. We attach much importance to this test, in which due attention should be paid not merely to the record, but even more to the several activities of each candidate outside the class room.

COURSE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITARY COLLEGE.

It will be advisable to appoint a Commandant and the Assistant Commandant some months before the opening of the College in order to enable them to work out the administrative and instructional details as thoroughly as possible. Other senior members of the staff should also be appointed at such time as will ensure a full discussion of

(Continued on page 6.)

CHANGING HER FACE

Any woman not satisfied with her complexion can remove it and have a new one. The thin veil of stifling half-dead cuticle is an encumbrance, and should be removed to give the fresh vigorous young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

There is a simple old-fashioned home remedy which will always do the work. Get some pure mercolized wax from your chemist and apply it at night like cold cream, washing it off in the morning. The mercolide will gently absorb all the lifeless skin, and leave a healthy and beautiful complexion, as fresh as a child's. Naturally, it takes with it all such facial blemishes as freckles, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc. It is pleasant to use, effective and economical. The face so treated immediately looks years younger.

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VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per doz.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ.—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3 (three).

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure urethra troubles in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. PRICE Rs. 3 (three only).

"DILPASAND" (Birth Control). Its 3 doses use will stop pregnancy for 1 year. Quite safe to use. Price Rs. 3 for 12 doses. Sample 3 doses Re. one only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA.
Kaviraj, Darulsehat (Regd.)
GUJRAT (Punjab).

TRANSFER OF SYLHET TO BENGAL

Agitation Revived

(From Our Correspondent.)

JORHAT, Sept. 11.

Once again Sylhet has provided much food to the press and politicians in Assam. The agitation for the transfer of Sylhet to Bengal has been revived, the unanimity of Hindu opinion in both the Brahmaputra Valley and the Surma Valley being a new phenomenon. The Mahomedans of Sylhet have not joined in the agitation, and it appears that they are against any idea of separation from Assam. Nevertheless, public opinion in Assam appears to gravitate in favour of the transfer of Sylhet to Bengal.

A CAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION.

Sylhet, however, has never liked its association with Assam. Its position has been that of an unwilling Hindu wife who cannot get a divorce from the husband she dislikes and join her sweetheart for whom her heart has always ached. Historically and linguistically a Bengali district, Sylhet's inclusion in Assam has been a cause of dissatisfaction to the politically-minded sections of its people. From time to time Sylhet's anxiety to get back to Bengal has found expression in public meetings, newspaper writings and in petitions and memorials to the Government. After the annulment of the partition of Bengal when Assam was constituted a separate province, Sylhet raised its cry of protest against its inclusion in Assam. On the eve of the introduction of the Montford Reforms Sylhet vehemently pressed for its transfer to Bengal. The matters was brought to the notice of the Simon Commission as well. Now the Round Table Conference has naturally given Sylhet a fresh impetus to renew its old activity.

Although in the past the agitation for the transfer of Sylhet to Bengal often had its repercussions in Goalpara and Cachar, it is not so to-day. Goalpara is in no mood to leave Assam, and Cachar is no more in the leading-strings of those who would have made it a Bengal district if they could. The game has been played out, and it has been recognised that to press for the transfer of these two districts without the support of the people concerned is had business.

With the support of the Hindus of both the Valleys Sylhet has gathered strength. Dissentient issues have, however, been raised. Mahomedan opinion in Sylhet against any idea of transfer, and Moulvi Munnawar Ali only expressed the sentiments of his co-religionists in the district when recently in a press interview he boldly decried the separatist movement. The Mahomedans of the Brahmaputra Valley appear to have conflicting views on this question, to judge by the way their spokesmen voted when some years ago a resolution recommending the transfer of Sylhet to Bengal was adopted by the Assam Legislative Council. They have not now expressed any opinion, and the Assam Muslim Association in a meeting held some time ago at Gauhati decided to remain silent for the present.

THE NEW PRESS BILL

Wrong Remedy

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

The Government of India has introduced two Bills in the Legislative Assembly now sitting in Simla affecting the Press. One is to take the place of an Ordinance promulgated by Lord Irwin on the eve of his departure, penalising newspapers whose comments are calculated to strain relations with friendly foreign nations. The immediate occasion for the Ordinance, and the Bill to replace it, was the publication of critical comments in some Punjab papers on the affairs of Afghanistan and Persia. We realise that it is the right and the duty of a State to punish writings calculated to estrange relations with friendly States. But the obligation is reciprocal. A country which has no Press of its own or none worth speaking of, is not entitled to expect that another which has one should restrict its freedom of criticism, while that State itself is free to carry on propaganda in its own way about its own affairs and those of its neighbours. In these days of internationalism every country is interested in the good government of other countries. There is a vigorous international conscience which cannot look on unconcernedly when subjects of neighbouring States have legitimate grievances calling vainly for redress. It is not edifying to see the British Commonwealth being forced to undertake the role of protector of autocratic regimes. If legislation is needed to protect friendly foreign nations from wanton attacks in the Indian Press, it should be so framed as to prevent vexatious prosecutions at the instance of over-sensitive autocrats of *bona fide* comments with a view to help to bring about constitutional reforms in neighbouring States.

The other Bill is directed against newspapers which advocate murder and other crimes of violence. "It is he practice of a certain section of the Press", it is said in the statement of objects and reasons, "to give direct or indirect incitement to crimes of violence and in particular to encourage crimes of a terrorist character by eulogy of those guilty of such crimes." The proper thing, if such be the case, is to take action against that particular section of the Press and not to pass a law which puts power in the hands of the Executive to harass newspapers generally. So far as we have seen —and we see practically all the important Indian newspapers conducted in the English language—there is no such practice as that alleged in the statement. Many of these are Congress partisans and, therefore, avowed advocates of non-violence. Direct incitement to violent crime wherever found should and could be punished under the ordinary law. Even indirect incitement, if it can be clearly proved, can be dealt with in the same way. These, however, are different from expressions of opinion regarding the motives or character of persons guilty of political crimes. War is nothing but organized murder, and yet those who participate in it are praised by their respective sides as heroes. The commission of violence, therefore, is not in itself as yet considered by many people a proof of moral depravity, and we think it would be wrong of the Legislature to penalise newspapers which, while condemning political murders, say anything which might be construed by the Executive, with its constitutional antipathy to the Indian press, into praise of the murderer. Apart from that, past experience has shown that drastic repression of the Press, does not lead to diminution of revolutionary propaganda and crime. This has always been the result of ameliorative laws making the Excutive respponsive and responsible to intelligent public opinion. The object of the Bill can be better attained by enlisting the co-operation of the Press, instead of antagonising it. Nevertheless the Bill is to become law, it should, as suggested by the Council of the Journalists' Association of Bombay, be provided that no action under its provisions should be taken except in consultation with Advisory committees of journalists to be found for the purpose in the several provinces.

AT HANGING GARDEN

An Attempt At Day-Light Robbery

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—This morning (Mouday 14th September) at about seven a Gujarati lady while returning from the main garden and descending the hill by the sliding lane near the latrine upon the hill was assaulted by a person who followed her When he was struggling to snatch away the ring in her finger. The lady cried and the men walking there came to her help. Thereupon the assailant ran away without being caught. It is surprising to find the loiterer to dare such a day-light robbery in the very presence of the Pathan-watch man of the garden and if this will be allowed, it will not be safe for the ladies to walk there alone. Therefore I draw the attention of the Superintendent of the garden to warn the watch men to beware such loiterers and ot be more cautious in their duties. So that no such event may follow again.—Yours, etc.,

K. P. SINGH.

A SCANDAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Through the medium of your well-read paper I want to ventilate a grievance which to my mind is nothing short of a public scandal. Some people who wish to make money in a short time, purchase all the tickets of a particular class at a cinema show which is likely to attract large crowds and afterwards sell the same to the public at much higher rates. This thing is being practised near the Wellington Cinema where the film "Laila Majnu" is proving such a success. The last two classes (four annas and nine annas) are being monopolised by these greedy people and since they know that the film is a popular one and the public are bound to come, they demand huge prices. I have seen this thing myself. This must be stopped at once. Yours, etc.,

Bombay, September 9.

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BANGIYA SANKAT TRAN SAMITY'S ACTIVITIES

Relief Work In Flood Areas

President, Bangiya, Sankat Tran Samiti writes:—

"The Sankat Tran Samiti is doing all that it can to relieve the distress. Friends have been active. Bengalees all over India responding to the call. Non Bengalees also are not lagging behind. Friends, energetic collectors, school boys and merchants and officers have demonstrated their sympathy for the cause by collecting rupees forty thousands (Rs. 40,000), in three weeks. The response is great but the suffering is greater and much more fund is needed. Streams of people, men, women and children are coming to the Science College Calcutta, from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. with money, bundles of cloth and bags of rice. I am overwhelmed with kindness showered and the trust reposed on me."

"It is trying to tackle with the distress due to flood and famine. It is positive that in some areas relief work has to be continued for six months. We are getting report from almost every where that the distress which great at present, is expected to be greater still in volume in near future. In the thousands of square miles affected, there are areas where a new sowing is not possible now. In those areas the poor will have to be supported on doles of rice month after month.

The affected area is being gradually covered by a net work centres. A group of centres are linked to a base which control these centres and supply all their requirements. The bases are controlled from the head quarters at Science College and are supplied with all their requirements from there. A system of inspection has been created by which the most needy only get help. The calls for immediate relief are being attended to as far as possible.

Centres are in the following places:—

Jalpaiguri under the charge of Sjt. Sasadhar Kar, who is attending to a definite area on behalf of the Samity in addition to two other areas from the District Congress Committee. Kurigram Sjt. Kishorigobinda Deb is in charge of the extreme north of the affected area. Further down in Chilmari Messrs. Mulji Sicca have taken charge of the affected area in the neighbourhood. Messrs. Sicca have gone there at the instance of the Samity and are acting in co-operation. The other half of the affected area will shortly be taken charge of by the workers of the Samity as soon as the 120 mds. of rice that have been booked there and the bundles of cloth arrive. Further down Brahmaputra, Dr. Dadra Narayan Sen is in charge of the area in Bogra District. He went there to cope with Cholera epidemic but has since been put in charge of both medical and ordinary relief. His headquarters are at a village Boga near Sukanpur station E.B.R. His present activities are limited to Shariakandi thana. He has the able co-operation of Sj. Jatindra Mohan Roy. A bateh of medical students from the Chittaranjan Hospital with cholera treatment outfit, will start for Sukanpur tonight. More doctors and able bodied hardy volunteers are needed there. Atrai Dr. Niren Dutt is in charge. From Atrai he will attend to the affected areas in the immediate neighbourhood of the railway line and a long strip along the Brahmaputra which will be taken care of from Pabna and Serajgunj bases. Pabna. The Pabna District Congress Committee and captain Phanindra Mohan Lahiri are in charge of the areas left over in Pabna. Hitherto distress calls were attended to as received from different local relief committees, but more organised work is just beginning. Mymensingh Dacca, and Faridpur. These are being surveyed and relief on calls from local relief committees are being attended to. It is hoped that very soon bases will be created for systematically operating the centres in the affected area."

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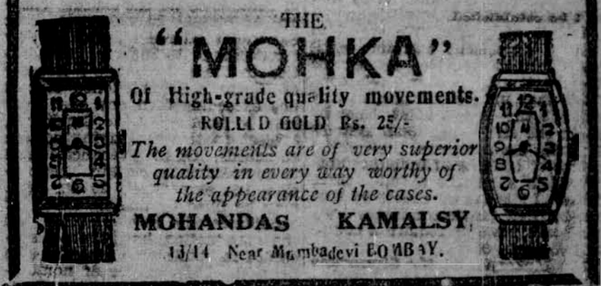

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NEED FOR PRISON REFORM

League Of Nations Asked To Take Initiative

(The following is the substance of a memorandum submitted to the League of Nations by the Howard League for Prison Reform. Improvement of prison conditions and treatment of prisoners is a subject which has recently claimed much attention in India, and the following will, therefore, be of special interest to Indians.)

The Howard League for Prison Reform believes that in every country there are abuses which mar the administration of the Law Courts, Prisons and Police Cells. The following selections have been made from a mass of evidence in the League's possession, though the names of the States concerned, and of the victims, are not given because experience has shewn that to depart from anonymity may bring reprisals on the prisoners. The Howard League takes full responsibility for the reliability of its witnesses and for the truth of the following instances:—

Men wearing a heavy iron ball chained to their ankles were forced to spend eight hours a day for three months wheeling the ball in a wheelbarrow round and round the prison yard under the supervision of armed warders. They spent the rest of the day and night in solitary confinement in a dark cell.

A man was driven almost insane by 12 months solitary confinement when on remand awaiting trial for an offence of which he was finally proved innocence.

Women and girls under constant surveillance and at the mercy of armed male warders.

Thirteen prisoners in one cell, several sufferling from tuberculosis and others from venereal disease.

A procession of six young men, stripped naked to the waist, their hands tied behind their backs, driven along the street by a party of soldiers. Each man's back was a mass of sores: one man's shoulder blade was exposed, shewing the bone surrounded by a yellowish patch of dead flesh which was again encircled by blue and livid skin. A placard was carried in front of these prisoners to say that they had been beaten for stealing and gambling.

The confinement of prisoners in cells described as "chimneys"; one man was left three without food or drink for five days another for one day and one night.

"We are subjected to beast-like tortures. I myself was kicked and beaten with rifle butts and bludgeons till I fainted. A. was tortured so frightfully that he went mad. He is still in prison but in a strait waistcoat. B. committed suicide by jumping out of the window. Many have tried this and failed....."

"I have seen a place of detention more nearly resembling an out-of-date and disused stable than a place for human beings. This place has a stone floor. The prisoners had to lie on the floor or stand up; no covering was provided for them. The climate is hot and damp and accompanied by the lowering of the evening temperature usual to such climates. There is no sanitation. No food is supplied to the prisoners and they are dependent on their friends. I knew two youths, both under twenty years of age who had committed no crime but had grumbled about conditions on board their ship, which was a European ship. In company with other young men of the ship's crew, they were handed over and imprisoned. Two of those lads died. They contracted pneumonia."

A crowd of prisoners of different races and colours, some of them of a most depraved type, huddled together in one cell. Nothing could exceed the degradation of their crowded condition; among them were little boys.

The Howard League claims that if cases of this kind were reported to an international body set up by the League of Nations the world pubuicity which attends the work of the League would so instruct public opinion that the continuance of such barbarities would be rendered impossible.

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF PENAL ADMINISTRATION.

(a). Direct.—Penal administration has a directly international aspect in the following circumstances:

1. 'Nationals of one country arrested, accused, tried, acquitted or sentenced to fine, imprisonment or death for offences against the law in another country.'

An alien under arrest may suffer unduly before his innocence is established or his guilty proved, if the circumstances surrounding his detention are not in accirdance with the standards of civilized communities for the treatment of prisoners. Moreover, the sufferings of an alien prisoner must inevitably be aggravated by the strangeness of language, climate and custom.

2. 'Arrest by the police of one country on a warrant issued in another country for the surrender of a fugitive criminal in terms of a Treaty of Extradition.'

The extradition of fugitive criminals is a recognized factor in international relationships, though it is carried out by special treaties between particular States. Compliance with claims for the surrender of accused persons may not unreasonably be held to involve moral responsibility for their subsequent treatment on the part of the State surrendering. Thus, for instance, Portugal and Rumania, having abolished the death penalty recognise this principle by reserving right to refuse to surrender a fugitive accused of a crime punishable with death in the country applying for extradition.

3. 'Nationals of one country deported from a foreign country after serving a term of imprisonment.'

An international organization could provide for these persons, preventing their return to the crime centres in the big cities and securing for them, through local and national agencies, the help which will rehabilitate them as useful citizens.

(b) Indirect.—Penal administration has a less directly international aspect in the following circumstances:

1. Health.—Insanitary and overcrowded cells and prisons, and disregard of precautions against infection, all lead to a spread of disease far beyond prison walls. If only from the point of view of tubercular and veneral diseases and their consequences health and sanitation in prisons would be matters of international concern.

2. Prison Labour.—Goods manufactured, produced or mined by the labour of prisoners enter international commerce thereby coming into competition with the products of the country to which they are transported.

Certain countries have found it necessary to prohibit the importation of prison-made goods.

3. Juvenile Delinquency.—The welfare of chilren already forms part of the work of the League of Nations.

Public opinion is increasingly aware of the unsatisfactory state of the prison system and of penal methods, and there is already a body of experience which should be available to all States and should be co-ordinated and presented in an authoritative and unprejudiced form.

Apart from the foregoing, the existence of the International Prison Commission proves that the international nature of the problem has long been recognized. This body was founded more than 50 years ago and the members are officials representing their respective Governments.

WORLD PROBLEMS CAN ONLY BE SOLVED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

With all the respect due to this distinguished body and the work that it has performed, notably in regard to its preparation of a Set of Rules for a Minimum Standard of Treatment for Prisoners," the Howard League submits that no adequate reform can be secured without the assistance of unofficial as well as official opinion, and there is no organization except the League of Nations which can collect data on a world-wide basis and, having stated the problem, can enable the world to co-operate in its solution.

The League of Nations has already recognized this principle by the great work that it has done in regard to Health, the Drugs Traffic, the Traffic in Women and Children, and other such problems. In connection with the Progressive Codification of International Law, the Committee of three Jurists, whose Report was presented to the Council of the League in June, 1929, suggests that there should be "Conventions on international criminal law and conventions on mutual assistance between States with a view to the punishment of criminal offences." Surely it is the concern of the States Members of the League that the methods of such punishment shall be enlightened and humane.

The Howard League believes:

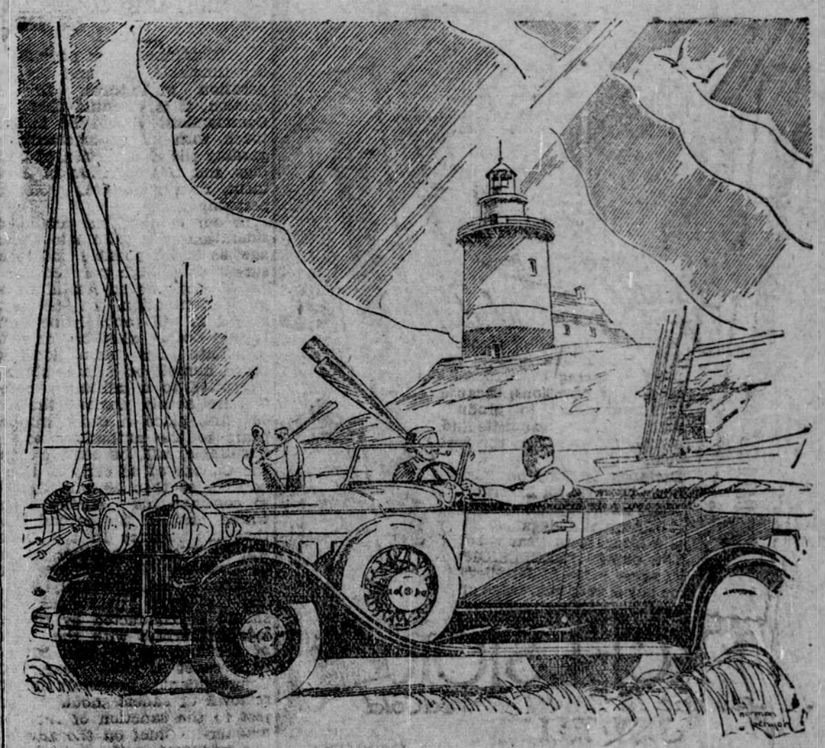
(1) that the conscience of mankind is shocked by the continuance of the barbarous treatment of prisoners referred to in the early part of this memorandum;

(2) that any conditions of penal administration, which are inconsistent with social justice, are a menace to the peace of the world;

(3) that there is a genuine and widespread desire for progress and for knowledge as to the improvements that can best be carried out;

(4) that the League of Nations is the only body which can effectively collect information and mobilize world opinion.

Therefore the Howard League respectfully and urgently requests the League of Nations to set up a Commission of persons qualified, not only by official or legal experience, but also by active participation through their national societies in the work of Penal Reform. It suggests that this Commission should study existing methods of penal administration with a view to drafting a Convention which shall include, amongst other provisions, the International Prison Commission's "Set of Rules" and so establish an effective international standard for the treatment of persons in captivity.—"New India."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ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY COLLEGE IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 3.)

the timetable, etc., and the preparation of lectures. In our opinion, it is essential that the Commandant should be in close touch with all arrangements regarding the construction of buildings and the provision of equipment, furniture, etc., on the permanent site.

In our opinion, the main desideratum is to eliminate 'wastage' as far as possible and to ensure that a high per centage of cadets shall be successful in the final examination. In the early stages, it will probably be difficult to decide whether or not a candidate for admission will prove himself at a later stage to be suited to a military career. We are keenly anxious that, in the first place, a cadet who appears to the authorities to be unsuitable, will be removed from the College at as early a date as possible so that he will be able to continue his studies elsewhere, and, in the second place, that his vacancy in the College will be filled by another as soon as possible. We therefore recommend that, before the end of the first year, a serious test should be conducted by the college authorities with the object of deciding on the suitability of each cadet in that year. The Commandant's proposals for the removal of cadets should be subject to the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief on the advice of the principal staff officer or officers concerned. In this connection we propose further that, on passing the test above mentioned, the cadet should be called upon to decide finally whether he will follow a military career. If he decides to do so the parent or guardian and the cadet should enter into a contract with the State, in which the cadet should engage to serve in the Army for a period of five years from the date of his Commission. In default Government should be empowered to recover the cost of his education at the College up to a limit which we suggest should be fixed at Rs. 5,000.

We desire to make three recommendations in regard to the organisation of the College, which appear to us of great importance:—

(a) It is essential that the cadets should be trained in a spirit of self-reliance. We therefore suggest that no private servants should be permitted in the institution. The necessary number of College servants will be provided.

(b) It is essential that a spirit of unity should prevail in the College, and we therefore suggest that the feeding and other arrangements should be placed on a common basis.

(c) The average age of the students who have entered by direct competition will be 21 years and the average age of Indian army cadets will be considerably higher. It is very necessary from all points of view that students of this standing should enjoy adequate privacy. We recommend therefore that every cadet should have a room to himself.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

We have two standards to guide us in framing an estimate. The cost to an Indian cadet at Sandhurst of one and a half years' course amounts to £677 towards which the Indian Government contributs about £230, so that the cost to a cadet's pareits or guardian comes to about £477, that is nearly Rs. 6,500. Then we have the example of the Royal Military College at Dehra Dun, which provides a public school education on British lines. Here the normal expenses to the parents or guardian for a student, inclusive of everything, amounts to Rs. 1,700 per annum as against the cost to Government of Rs. 2,600 per annum. The course at Dehra Dun extends over years so that the total cost to a student's parents amounts to Rs. 11,900 before he becomes eligible to compete for a vacancy at Sandhurst. If the candidate is successful at the examination he has to find between Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 8,500 for the Sandhurst course, that is to say, the total cost to him comes to Rs. 18,400 in 3½ years. That gives us a little over Rs. 2,000 per annum and for three years about Rs. 6,500. We do not know yet what the cost of running the Indian Military College will be to Government, and we have to consider the question of cost to the cadet's parents entirely on its own merits.

We consider that, like Army cadets at the cadet colleges in England, Indian Army cadets should receive their education at the Indian Military College free of charge. We recommend, further, that these cadets, on admission to the College, should be granted pay at the rate of Rs. 60 per mensem. We would leave it to the military authorities to decide whether any part of this should be treated as deferred pay.

Sons of military officers and soldiers.—We recommend that cadets who are the sons, or in very exceptional circumstances, the grandsons in the male line of military officers and soldiers of the Indian Army or Indian State Forces, should be eligible for a remission of fees, according to circumstances, up to one-half of the total.

King's India cadetships.—We are of opinion, subject to the concurrence of the Army Council, that a due proportion of the King's cadetships, King's India cadetships and cadet scholarships for which Indian cadets are eligible at the cadet colleges in England, should be transferred to the Indian Military College.

Scholarships.—We recommend that the various scholarships now offered to Indian cadets at Sandhurst and Woolwich should be transferred to the new College. These are the Sir Pratap Singh Memorial, Silver Wedding Fund, and Birdwood-Tehri scholarships and the special scholarships instituted by the Government of Bombay for cadets of that Presidency. We express a hope that other local Governments and private individuals will found similar scholarships in future. We recommend, that the Central Government also should devise some system, either of scholarships or remission of fees, to assist deserving Indian cadets of limited means, other than the sons of military officers or soldiers.

Fees recommended by the Committee. We feel it to be important that the cost of the full course at the Indian Military College should be substantially less than that incurred by Indian parents in sending their sons to cadet colleges in England, and that the annual cost also should be less than at the Royal Military College at Dehra Dun. We have attempted to work out detailed figures and to arrive at an estimate of the normal expenses of a cadet at the new College, but we have not been able to produce any results of value. We must, therefore, content ourselves with a general recommendation that the fees and other expenses should be so calculated that the average annual cost to the individual should be not much more than Rs 1,500, and that the total for the whole course should not exceed Rs. 4,600. This figure includes tuition, board and lodging, uniform, books, pocket money fixed at a reasonable amount, games, subscriptions. It does not include vacations or private clothes. Dr. Moonje, dissenting from this recommendation, considers that the total expenses of a cadet should not in any case exceed Rs. 75 a month.

INDIAN STATE FORCES CADETS.

Under the Resolution of the Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference, our College is also to train prospective officers of the Indian State Forces. After some dicsussion we came to the unanimous conclusion that 20 vacancies a year in addition to the 60 vacancies for British India would be a reasonable provision for Indian State Forces cadets. We consider, subject of course to the consent of the Rulers of the States concerned, that 20 vacancies should be allotted among the various Indian States that maintain State Forces in the proportions of the strengths of their roops as shown in the Indian State Forces Army List. We think that it should be left to individual States to decide how many of the vacancies allotted to them in any year should be filled by competition within the State and by selection of army cadets respectively. Those candidates who entered by open competition would have to reach the same qualifying standard as candidates from British India. Army cadets from the Indian State Forces would similarly be required to pass tests of the same general standard as those demanded from Indian Army cadets. It is obvious that all candidates from Indian States must be sufficiently well educated to take full advantage of the course and to assist in maintaining the general level of efficiency at the college. Competitive candidates should be required to pass the medical test conducted under the authority of the Army Department. Army cadets should be required to produce a certificate to show that they fulfil the same standards of physical fitness as the Indian Army cadets. We do not recommend that Indian States should be invited to contribute any funds towards the establishment of the College, or its maintenance when established. In view of this, the majority of us consider that the full expenses of the course should be payable in respect of all Indian State Forces cadets whether entering the College by competition within the State or as army cadets. The cost of any remission of fees granted to individuals should be borne by the State concerned.

Dr. Moonje, Sir H. Gidney, Major-General Rajwade, Colonel Lachhman Singh and Captain Narain Singh dissent from the above opinion, and consider that some concessions should be granted to Indian State Forces cadets at the expense of the Government of India as the States have always taken their due share in the military responsibilities of the Empire.

INDIAN AIR FORCE CADETS.

It appears from Resolution (2) (b) in paragraph 4 of the Report of the Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference that the Conference intended that cadets should be trained for the Indian Air Force at the Indian Military College. In view however of the great difficulties of providing adequate flying training and technical instruction in this country such as are obtained at Cranwell, we have carefully considered, as an open question, whether the existing arrangements for Indian Air Force cadets should not be maintained for some time to come. In our discussions on this subject we have had the benefit of the presence and advice of the Air Officer Commanding in India, Air Vice Marshal Sir John Steel. He is of opinion that the course which we propose at the Indian Military College would form a suitable foundation of training for officers of the Indian Air Force, assuming that there will be adequate instruction in mechanics. He is further of opinion that it would not be feasible for Air Force candidates to do anything less than the complete course, as much of the work done would not then be properly consolidated before the cadet left the college. Officers commissioned from the college would have to undergo a year's course at a flying training school as pilot officers on probation. In this way Indian cadets would become pilot officers between the age of 21 and 23.

Flying Training School.—The cost of establishing a Flying Training School in India under present conditions would be prohibitive. We are informed that the cost of a Flying Training School in England, containing on an average 60 pupils under training, amounts to approximately £200,000 a year; and that allowing for wastage, the average cost to the State of each pupil who passes out is about £4,000. It is obvious that India cannot afford to pay on this scale for the training of the very small number of pilot officers that she requires.

CRANWELL TO BE RETAINED.

We recommend therefore, that until the number of pilots required justifies the expenditure on a Flying Training School in India, Indian cadets should continue to go to Cranwell for the complete course of two years. They should then be attached to a Service Squadron in England for six months (to include a short course at the school of Army Co-operation): and subsequently be attached to a Service Squadron in India for a further period of 6 months. We recommend further that the Air Ministry should be asked to allow the present reduced rates for Indian cadets at Cranwell to continue as a temporary measure.

We consider that Indian flying officers should be sent to England for specialist courses as required: that the possibility of starting a small flying training school in India should be very carefully investigated: and that it should be the policy of the Government of India to establish such a school as soon as the number of pilots to be trained justifies such expenditure, provided that the financial situation permits. When this stage is reached, the question whether cadets should pass through the Indian Military College before going to the flying training school in India should be reconsidered.

Post Graduate Courses.—We were asked to consider whether graduates of the Indian Military College who enter the technical arms of the service should continue to receive post graduate instruction in the Untied Kingdom. We were informed that there would be no difficulty in organising an adequate course of instruction at Kakul to take the place of Larkhill for the Artillery, or at Jubbulpore to take the place of Catterick for the Corps of Signals. Officers of the Royal Engineers at present take a course at Cambridge University and Chatham, lasting altogether about two years. At Cambridge they are required to take an honour's degree in mechanical engineering. We think that the Thomason College at Roorkee and perhaps other colleges should be able to provide all that is necessary in the way of general training, and that the requisite special courses, in subjects such as electricity and railway construction, could also be arranged.

ATTACHMENT TO BRITISH UNITS.

We consider that all young Indian officers before joining their own units should be attached to British units in this country for one year, as is already the practice in the cavalry and infantry. We do not recommend that they should be attached to British units in the United Kingdom, although this suggestion had the support of the Skeen Committee. All the benefits derived from associating with British officers in the daily

(Continued on page 13.)

Victims of

Asthma & Bronchitis

WHY BECOME CHRONIC?

Your health is leaving you slowly, so slowly that you do not realise it. With every attack your powers of resistance are getting weaker and weaker until, finally you will become a chronic sufferer. No complaints cause so much suffering and anxiety as Asthma and Bronchitis, but

YOU CAN BE CURED

just as the other sufferers (see letter below) were cured. You can sleep through the night, and can walk without any trouble. Read the letter below and write for Dr. Hair's free book. Your life will be changed, just as thousands of others have been changed, from suffering to health and happiness, so take

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A well-known doctor writes:—

Mahandru Buildings,
Amritsar.
20th March, 1930.

Dear Sirs,

I am very glad to inform you that one of my patients who was suffering from Chronic Bronchitis and Asthmatic Hay Fever has been successfully cured after taking three phials of Dr. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE. He was suffering from Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis for a period of seven years and besides this I have obtained satisfactory results in many other cases by the use of Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure and any time I prescribe it to my patients I succeed, in the same.

I highly congratulate you for your successful remedy.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Dr. P. M., L.C.P. & S.

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To Dr. Hair's Indian Depot. (Dept. 2)

P. O. Box 431, Bombay.

Please send me, your free and post paid, Dr. Hair's Book on Asthma, Bronchitis and Catarrh.

Name .....

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.....

Send this coupon in post envelope for ½ anna.

WRITE CLEARLY.

B.C. 19/9/31

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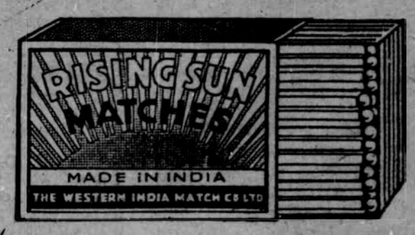

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

SATURDAY, Sept. 19.
S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION:—Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association Prof. P.A. Wadia will deliver a lecture to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, on Parsi Charities and the need for organisation. The meeting is open to the general public.

PROF. DEODHAR'S CONCERT:—In celebration of Ganesh Utsav, there will be a musical concert by Prof. Deodhar and his colleagues of the School of Indian Music to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. in the Pandit's Hall, Haji Kassam Building, (top floor) French Bridge north.

MR. C.B. MEHTA ON "TRADE DEPRESSION":—Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Students' Cotton Association, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta on "Trade Depression" to-day (Saturday) at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Hornby Road (next to Sir J.J. School of Arts) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas will preside.

IN AID OF BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF:—In response to the call of Sir P.C. Ray, Hari Sabha, a social service institution of Bombay Bengalees will stage the drama "Mewar Patan," ("Fall of Mewar") to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

MARNENSES UNION:—The annual social gathering of the Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at 10 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of the Catholic Library, Cavel, Bombay.

DRAMA FOR FLOOD RELIEF:—In aid of the Bengal and Konkan Flood Relief Funds, Gujjar Ladies' Social Club has arranged a dramatic performance "Miss 1931," by the Bombay Natika Sangit Mandali, to be staged at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 20th inst.

GANPATI CELEBRATIONS.

To-day's functions are as under:—

J.K. Buildings, Girgaum, 4-30 to 9-30 p.m. lectures and discourses; 9-30 p.m. Kirtan; 12 midnight 'Bhajan.'

Bhageshwar Bhuvan, Dadar, 8 a.m. spinning and exhibition of Khadi, and speeches, Mr. K.F. Nariman presiding.

Bhau Daji Bhuvan, Saraswat Colony, Matunga, 4 p.m. mela; 6-30 p.m. Puja.

Ram Maruti Bag, Dadar, 7 p.m. Pavadas; 10 p.m. Mela.

New Amratwadi, 3-30 p.m. Kirtan; 10 p.m. lecture.

Dattatraya (Javji) Buildings, 6-30 p.m. Mr. J. Dwarkadas' lecture, 9-30 p.m. Mela.

TO-DAY'S FUNCTIONS.

Mr. K.C. Desai's lecture on Mutual Industrial Houses for Ladies, Birla House, Girgaon, 5 p.m.

Dr. Ghurye's lecture "Principles of Sociology," S.W. Training Class Servants of I.S. Home, 5 p.m.

Mr. N.R. Phatak on "Life and Work of Sri Ramkrishna Bhandarkar," Sandhurst Municipal Gujerati Boys' School, 5-30 p.m.

Swami Vishwananda's discourse on "Upanishads," Patliboi's Class, Navsari Building, 3-30 p.m.

B.C. Ambulance Corps' Campfire, Vanita Vishram Garden, 8-30 p.m. Sjt. K.M. Munshi to address.

BUDDHA SOCIETY:—The fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. K.A. Padhye, on Sunday (20th inst.) at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject will be: "Lord Buddha's Great Mission."

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI'S ADDRESS AT DADAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, G Ward Congress Committee and Gandhi Seva Mandal, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will inaugurate the "Khadi Day" of the Mandal's Rashtriya Ganesh Utsav to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. at Tilak Maidan, Dadar, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Station.

COLVALLENSES UNION.

The Feast of S. Francisco de Chagas will be celebrated on Sunday at 9 a.m. in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul. Rev. Dr. George Fernandes D.D., Ph. D., will preach. The Social Gathering will be held on Saturday, the 3rd October at 9 p.m. in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul.

WHEREIN LIES OUR INTEREST"?—Under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), near C. P. Tank Tram Terminus at 9-0 p.m. when Congress leaders will speak on "Wherein lies our interest?"

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE AND R. T. C.

Send Off To Abhyanker And Seth

Professor G. B. Abhayankar and Shriyut Amritlal Seth were given a hearty send off on Friday evening at Blavatsky Lodge at a public meeting convened under the auspices of the Indian States' People's Conference. Both these gentlemen are sailing for England to-day to represent the grievances of the Indian States' subjects before the British public.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee presided and in bidding 'bon voyage' to Prof. Abhyankar and Mr. Seth remarked that though they were going late to England their representations on behalf of the Indian States' subjects would not be considered late.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal also expressed his doubt as to the success of the Indian States' subjects delegates at such belated hour. The delegates, he said, were going rather late and by the time they reached or made their voices heard, the R.T.C. would have already decided the Indian question. He, however, hoped that the delegates would place the grievances of the States' subjects in an unmistakable way, so as to arouse British public sympathy towards them.

Mr. Mulraj Kursondas expressed his surprise that the India's States subjects who numbered one third of the population of India remained unrepresented in the Round Table Conference.

After some other speakers addressed the meeting, Prof. Abhyankar said for seventy-five years the Indian princes did not show the slightest inclination to move with the times and for years to come they would not move apace if the constitution which was on the anvil at the Round Table Conference was enforced in India. It would be only replacing white bureaucracy with brown bureaucracy. Unfortunately, the Indian States' subjects had not the support of the British Indians, the British government and the British parliament as they all wished to pamper the Indian princes. The case of the states' subjects therefore became very difficult. He however hoped that injustice could not stand long and a time would come when by the co-operation of the British Indians they would achieve their objects.

Shriyut Amritlal Seth agreed there was the great difficulty that beset them in their way as they went to England so to say uninvited. He assured his audience that in spite of the obstacles and opposition, he and his colleague, would make their voice heard before the British public.

BRITISH PARTY LEADERS BUSY SOLVING INDIAN PROBLEM

(Continued from page 1)

kind. You are our dear colleague and brother with whom we are delighted to work".

Discussions In Federal Structure Committee.

(Special to the "Chronicle".)

LONDON, September 18.

The discussion on direct and indirect election was concluded by the Federal Structure Sub-Committee which adjourned till 11-30 on 21st September.

Lord Sankey outlined the proposals for the next week's programme including discussion of powers of the two Chambers.

He hoped it would be possible to conclude it by the end of week to give him opportunity for drawing up report.

There would then be adjournment for a day or so after which he hoped the Minorities Sub-Committee would meet.

In the course of to-day's proceedings Dr. Ambedkar pointed out, with reference to Mahatma Gandhi's yesterday's speech, that the Congress had not considered the nature of Federal Legislature and the Executive but only whether India was to remain in the Empire. He asked whether Gandhiji was giving his personal views. He also asked whether the method of election suggested by Gandhiji was not rejected by the Congress in Dr. Beasant's Home Rule Bill.

Lord Sankey said Gandhiji would doubtless answer later.

MINORITY SAFEGUARDS.

Dr. Moonje has received a cable from Simla stating that Hindu members of the Legislature under the Chairmanship of Sir H. S. Gour passed a resolution urging the members of the Round Table Conference to ensure that minority safeguards will not destroy democratic principle of constitution and place the Hindus at the mercy of others. Dr. Moonje will shortly issue to the London Press a statement on the Hindu view-point.

JOSHI ON SPECIAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. N. M. Joshi declared that Labour would not demand special representation if there was adult suffrage. He regretted that Gandhiji was unwilling to concede it to the "depressed" classes.

Mrs. Subbarayan welcomed Gandhiji's lead in connection with the presence of women in the Legislature. She said that she did not share completely the view of All-India Women's Conference that women did not need special treatment. She considered that there should be constitutional provision ensuring women a place in the Legislature during the first formative years.

Pandit Malaviya laid stress on the importance of paying attention to the extent of responsibility to be conferred in the Central Government, since only the Government which had been successful was one exercising spreme authority all over India. Deprecation asking too much of the Princes, Pandit Malaviya said that he would leave them to decide when to introduce the principle of popular representation.

AMBEDKAR'S JIBE AT MALAVIYA.

While Malaviya was referring to education and political progress Dr. Ambedkar interjected "My education does not affect my untouchability". Malaviya replied: "Dr. Ambedkar is not untouchable but dear colleague and brother with whom we are delighted to work."

IDENTITY OF RULER AND RULED.

Col. Haksar said that the States' representatives in Upper Chamber should be nominated and in case of smaller States this should be effected through group constituting electoral colleges which might involve process akin to elections and referring to the sentiment in favour of election to Lower Chamber he submitted that it was immaterial whether members were nominated or elected provided identity of interests between the ruler and ruled was admitted.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, September 18.

Previous closing	6.48
To-day's opening	6.48
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's closing	6.34
Difference	—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

Liverpool, September 18.

Previous closing	3.54
To-day's opening	3.58
Difference	plus .04
To-day's closing	3.54
Difference	Unchanged.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, September 18.

Silver ready	12-3/4
Lower	2
Silver forward	12-13/16
Lower	2

Tone of market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, September 18.

1st settlement	43-6-0
2nd settlelent	43-8-0

"MULTANI SHROFF" IN TROUBLE.

Alleged Cheating Of Central Bank.

Ladharam Sajarmal, describing as a Multani Sarraf, was placed by the Bombay City Police before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala, charged with cheating the Central Bank of India, Ltd., to the extent of Rs. 9,900/-.

The accused, it was alleged, conducted business in the name of Sujarmal Ladharam at Shaikh Memon Street. He had a current account with the Central Bank and between 13th March 1931 and 19th March 1931 he negotiated ten hundies for Rs. 11,600 with the Bank purporting to have drawn by several firms at Marwar in favour of the accused and drawn on different firms in Calcutta. Believing the drawers and the drawees genuine, the accused was given credit and the hundis were sent to Calcutta for collection. In the meantime the accused withdrew Rs. 9,900. Before he could withdrew the balance of Rs. 1,700 the bank received information from their Calcutta office that the hundis were dishonoured. The bank made enquiries and found out that no such firms existed at Marwar described on the hundis of the accused.

Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law, applied for a bail and the Magistrate ordered his release on a cash security of Rs. 4,000 and a further security of like amount.

TILAK'S SONS IN COURT.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar Flares Up During Cross Examination.

ATTEMPT TO "BLACKMAIL VIRTUAL LEADERS OF MAHARASHTRA"

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, was further cross-examined for three hours at the resumed hearing of the suit filed by the sons of the late Lokmanya Tilak before Mr. Justice Tyabji at the Bombay High Court asking for a declaration that their father died intestate in respect of a sum of Rs. 60,000 to which they were entitled.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Lalji Gokuldas, counsel for Mr. Nene, the defendant, witness stated that he was with Mr. Tilak in London for some time. He identified a letter written in May, 1919, by Tilak giving certain instructions regarding joint accounts to Mr. Vidhwans. The matter of joint accounts was not discussed with witness before the letter was written. He could not even say whether he was in London when the letter was written.

BIRTHDAY FUND.

The birthday fund collections came to Rs. 26,000?—I don't know.

A sum of Rs. 12,000 out of this was received by Mr. Tilak from Mr. Nene (original first defendant) before May 22, 1920?—I don't know anything about the fund.

You had seen the account books kept up by Mr. Nene in respect of the purses fund?—No. I never saw them.

Have you come to know that the amount of the birthday fund was not included in that statemen of accounts?—No.

Have you a recollection of what happened in the meeting of May 22, 1920?—Yes.

The two sons of Mr. Tilak were on the platform?—Yes.

And Mr. Nene did not on that day read any statement of account to the meeting?—I don't know exactly whether any statement of accounts was read, but it was mentioned. I think it was taken as read.

In the report of the proceedings of the meeting which you published in the "Kesari" no mention is made of any statement of accounts having been read?—I should like to see the issue of the "Kesari."

On being shown the issue of the paper in question witness said it was not mentioned.

WHY GOVERNMENT LOAN NOTES WERE SOLD.

Do you know that the Government loan notes in the possession of Mr. Nene were sold by him in his lifetime?—I think they were sold in order that the money could be better invested.

I did not ask you the reason. They were sold, is it not?—Yes with the permission of the Committee.

And they were sold at a loss?—Yes, for better investment.

In order to destroy the evidence of what the endorsements on the notes were? I don't accept that insinuation.

Was it an oversight when you mentioned it a minute ago that the notes were with the present trustees?—When I said that, I meant the equivalent of the notes, it means the same thing.

LETTER TO DEFENDANT

Did he (Mr. Tilak) ask you to write a letter on June 24, 1920 to Mr. Nene to come with the books and papers of the Purse Fund?—Show me the letter; I don't recollect.

On being shown the letter witness admitted that he had written the letter under instructions from Mr. Tilak.

Did Mr. Tilak also want to look at the accounts of the Birthday Fund?—He simply asked Mr. Nene to bring them.

Do you say that this letter was written in consecuence of certain charges made against Mr. Nene in the press?—Yes.

The charge was that he had not accounted on May 22, 1920 for the Birthday Fund?—I think that was one of the charges.

DID HE GO TO POONA IN A HURRY.

Mr. Tilak died on the night of July 31, 1920?—Yes.

From July 28 Mr. Tilak had been unconscious?—Not all the time. He used to talk to me when I visited him.

He was unconscious part of the day every day?—He was unconscious now and then.

On July 29 he was wholly unconscious?—No.

You have a clear recollection of it?—I think so. So far as one could judge from a distance.

On July 31, 1920, some time before Mr. Tilak's death you left for Poona by train?—Certainly not. That is absolutely wrong.

You are getting unnecessarily excited Mr. Kelkar.—When you ask such absurd questions I must reply them with vehemence. I left two or three days after Mr. Tilak's death.

You took with you the keys of Mr. Tilak's house?—Certainly not.

And you got possession of Mr. Tilak's will?—Certainly not.

You asked Mr. Vidhwans, the second defendant, to get it registered?—Yes.

On the very day on which the will was registered you got the plaintiffs to appoint you a trustee of the "Kesari" along with the second defendant?—I did not. They themselves did it in consultation with their brothers-in-law who were their advisers at the time.

Mr. Vidhwans, the second defendant, represented the estate. He was the executor of the will?—Yes.

Then why was it necessary to join the two plaintiffs to execute this deed?—I have got nothing to do with the drafting of it. They must have been advised by their lawyers.

You will probably remember that at this time the deed of gift of Tilak's house, Gaikwad Wada, was in the possession of Mr. Nene?—I don't know.

BONUS FROM "KESARI"

Plaintiffs were the owners of the Wada?—Yes.

And by this deed they gave you a perpetual lease of that Wada at Rs. 100 a month?—Yes.

Notwithstanding the fact that you were managing the "Kesari" solely in the capacity of a trustee you have received large sums of money out of the institution, as gifts? No, as bonus.

And you think that was not a breach of trust?—We were also servants of the institution.

THE "KESARI" TRUST.

Mr. Lalji then asked: You have recently, on August 1, 1930, executed a document making a trust of Rs. 3 lakhs belonging to the "Kesari"?—Yes.

And the object of that is to deprive the plaintiffs of what would revert to them under the first trust deed?—That was not the object.

Have you received Rs. 5,000 out of Mr. Tilak's estate?—In 1915..."

Out of Mr. Tilak's estate; that means after his death?—Not out of his private property.

After his death did you receive anything out of his estate?—Not out of his estate so far as I remember.

NO MONEY UNDER WILL.

This (here a document was shown) will remind you, Mr. Kelkar. This is an award made by yourself as arbitrator?—I do not admit that I received the amount out of the estate.

Will you admit this, under Mr. Tilak's will you were to get nothing. Nothing under the will. But under his directions I was to get Rs. 5,000 as a bonus.

A trust was created by him. I suppose, to give you Rs. 5,000?—I don't know that.

His Lordship: What do you mean by directions?

Witness: In his lifetime he had given instructions not only to myself but all members of the staff.

In reply to further questions by the Court, witness said he received the first bonus in 1915 and the amount in question was to have been paid to him in Mr. Tilak's life-time. He did not exactly remember the date on which Mr. Tilak gave these instructions but he remembered that it was between 1919 and 1920.

"ATTEMPT TO BLACKMAIL LEADERS"

MR. MUNSHI'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Munshi said that he did not want to stop the cross-examination as he thought that it was the veracity and character of that witness that were being questioned. He was willing that the whole matter should be threshed out. Similar allegations were made against Mr. Kelkar in some other proceedings which had ultimately come to the High Court. It was merely an attempt to blackmail those people who were practically the leaders of public life in Maharashtra. Counsel handed over a copy of the Indian Law Reporter in which the High Court decision had appeared and said that the judges had held that the plaintiffs were persecuting Mr. Kelkar and there seemed to be something wrong about their mentality. "The same things are sought to be ripped open in these proceedings" added counsel. He had not interfered with the cross-examination in order that it might not leave an impression that there was something dark about the transactions which we were trying to hide.

At this stage there were some arguments regarding the line of cross-examination.

JUDGE'S REMARK.

During the course of the argument both counsel happened to stand at the same time when the Judge remarked: "We shall never get on if there is going to be no order in my court. I was putting a question to Mr. Lalji and Mr. Lalji interrupts and you (Mr. Munshi) interrupt his interruption. Mr. Lalji had no business to interrupt me when I am asking a question.

A copy of the award was ultimately put on as an exhibit and Mr. Lalji put a few more questions to witness.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1931.

GANDHIJI'S SUGGESTIONS

Mahatma Gandhi's businesslike speech on Thursday at the Federal Structure Committee was as impressive as his previous one on the larger issues of the R. T Conference. Both the speeches, will, it is to be hoped, induce the British Government and the Indian members of the Committee to make a prompt or more real and more straightforwad approach to the realities of the Indian problem. The older Federal Committee fought shy of many points of difference and contented itself with recording some vague general formulas and points of agreement. The present Committee had to address itself to the knottier parts of the problem, the adjustment of varying claims. But instead of promptly coming to close grips with the issues involved, many members of the Committee seemed to have indulged in endless desultory talk. It was for this reason that Gandhiji had to lodge a gentle protest against the confused procedure of the Committee. He made two useful suggestions which, if accepted by the British Government and the Chairman of the Committee, would expedite the work of the Conference and make it really successful. One suggestion was that the Government should come forward with its own draft proposals, to be modified as and if necessary at the Conference. The Government has already generally indicated the scope of the Conference at the close of its last session and later in the Delhi Agreement with Gandhiji. It may now give more concrete shape to its own intentions. Having taken the initiative in various matters connected with the Conference, Government may also take the initiative in drafting proposals in consonance with its pledges and submit them for discussion at the Conference. The other suggestion of Gandhiji was that the Chairman of the Committee might appoint a small sub-committee to draft detailed resolutions as a lead to the larger Committee. The two suggestions are in no way conflicting and may well be accepted by the Chairman and the Government.

The specific question discussed by the Committee on Thursday was that of representation to the central legislature. To the discussion on this subject Gandhiji's main contribution was his strong plea for universal suffrage even if it should necessitate indirect representation for the elimination as far as possible if special interests and separate representation, and for leaving the Princes to work out their own schemes of representation within the limits of and in accordance with the principles of a democratic Federation, such as the India of the future must inevitably be. With regard to the first point, it should be noted that Gandhiji's tolerance of indirect representation is conditional upon the acceptance of universal suffrage and extensive electoral colleges. His suggestion is entirely different from the reactionaries' plan of narrow electoral colleges, themselves based on a high property franchise. As regards Gandhiji's eulogies of the Princes, one wonders how many Princes really deserve all the eulogies. However, they are wise who have accepted Federation and they will be wise too to accept spontaneously the implications of a democratic Federation. The Princes will certainly have to be given, as things are at present much discretionary power to settle many of the details of representation of the States to the Federal Legislature. But it will be good for them to reassure their subjects at once by consenting to allow a fair number of States representatives to be elected direct by the States people on a wide, preferably, universal franchise. That the Princes will soon assent to the appeal of the States people and their fellow-countrymen in the present British India for popular representation is as certain as they have already accepted Federation. But they can clear much of the present atmosphere of distrust in the States by proclaiming, individually or collectively, a Charter of People's rights. They need not wait for a Petition of Rights to be presented to them by a discontended clamourous people. In this connection we are glad to note that the Indian States' People's Conference has decided to send Messrs. Abhyankar and Amritlal Sheth to London to represent the case of the people of the States. Though the decision is a belated one, the presence of these two delegates would be very helpful to Gandhiji who represents, and speaks for the people of India as a whole and we wish them success in their mission. It is thought by some that the questions of representation to the Second Chamber and the Oath of Allegiance may give rise to sharp differences of opinion. We think that the best way would be to do away with Second Chamber altogether. It is quite possible to provide all necessary safeguards against precipitate legislation in a single Legislative Chamber. As regards the Oath of Allegiance too, we do not see why an Oath is necessary at all. If one is deemed necessary, a simple declaration of loyalty to the Country and the Constitution should suffice for all practical purposes.

BELATED JUSTICE

Better late than never. The Prime Minister has at last agreed to the appointment to the Round Table Conference of all the three members who had been recommended by the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce. The recommendation was made as a result of an understanding with Lord Willingdon's predecessor, but was unceremoniously rejected by the Government of India who added insult to injury by nominating on the Federal Structure Committee reactionaries like Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, who speak for themselves. The Federation, naturally, took the self-respecting decision of not permitting any of its representative to attend the Conference and Sjt. Purshottamdas Thakurdas loyally respected the decision. Now the Government have, at last, realised that Lord Irwin had given the undertaking that all the three nominees of the Federation would be appointed to the Conference. The realisation is a belated one, because considerable mischief has already been done by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy in the absence of a powerful and effective exponent of Indian Industry and Commerce like Sjt. Purshottamdas. Fortunately, as the latter points out, Gandhiji has not been beating about the bush, but doing his best to put India's case before the Federal Structure Committee in clear and unambiguous terms. To Gandhiji the presence of Sjts. Purshottamdas and his colleagues would be a valuable asset. Having at last done justice to the claims of Indian Industry and Commerce, will the Government still persist in the folly and, as Gandhiji described it, "fatal blunder" of keeping the Nationalist Muslims unrepresented at the Conference by Dr. Ansari?

Trifles.

As an Anglo-Indian confrere would say from his headquarters at Simla, obstacles in the way of Sjt. Purshottamdas Thakurdas's immediate departure for England have been removed.

Out of the generosity of their collective hearts and of their own free will, the Government of India have kindly volunteered to invite Messrs. Jamal Mahomed and Birla to join the R. T. C.

* * *

It is such timely considerateness that fills me with gratitude that you and I are blessed with a Government that never hesitates to do the big thing even by insignificant interests. Indeed in this case the dimensions—in time and space—of the big thing are out of all proportions to the importance of the fortunate interest concerned. For, as you know, what has been dignified to a "commercial group" constitutes just the three men who are all going to represent it.

* * *

Yes, I am proud of our Government. In fact, I am on the point of bursting with pride. But before this happy fatality overtakes me, I ask you to raise three cheers for Sir Maneckji Dalabhoy, and Messrs. Gavin-Jones, Benthall and the rest of the handful of commercial India's real representatives.

* * *

Asked by the "Pioneer's" Simla correspondent about the rumours of his resignation "Sir George Schuster authorised a complete denial emphatically adding 'absolute rubbish'."

It is, however, not clear as to who was the victim of Sir George's unfortunate—if emphatic practical joke: his own "complete denial" or my confrere—necessitating a rush home for a change and a brush-up.

* * *

"Disloyalty to their chief is the distinguishing mark of Mr. Gandhi's followers"—the "Statesman".

Reluctant as I am to do so, I cannot now help congratulating Congressmen on the progress they have made. They have at last achieved the political level of Socialists, Liberals, and even Conservatives in Mr. Arthur Moore's own country.

* * *

"There are degrees in instigation, as in most things"—again the "Statesman".

Now, what are the degrees in instigation in the following:—

(1) The "Statesman's" active sympathy with Ghaznavis, Suhrawardys and Shafaat Ahmads.

(2) The "Statesman" conjuring up the vision of 'Islam Militant' from Constantinople to Delhi and

(3) The "Statesman's" call to European to organise themselves under the leadership of veterans of the late war?

* * *

Gandhiji's address to all the M. P.'s was postponed owing to the Naval Debate because "it was feared that the probable small muster of members might be misconstrued."

The implied compliment to Gandhiji has gravely upset all right thinking and sane men like—well it is a long list, you will have to refer to the files of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries.

* * *

Gandhiji will "eat, drink and be merry" on October 2, his birthday.

The Empire Society is also celebrating the occasion. But members have not yet decided between the claims of the classic Tub and the equally classic Tent as the venue.

BLESSINGS AND PRAYERS FOR MAHATMA

(By "PRABHA.")

The 29th of August is a day that will live outstandingly in the annals of the wonderful history not only of Bombay, but of India's long-striven emancipation. It was an occasion when the impatient people of all castes and creeds and nationalities—all too emotional to control their abundant love for India's premier spokesman at the R.T.C.—had chosen most enthusiastically and ecstatically to honour the 'Living Hope of Ind' on the eve of his historic voyage abroad. But the Mahatma only asked for the kind blessings of the country and assured it once again, that he would spare no pains to accomplish the mission he had himself taken in hand, and that 'Truth and Truth' alone was going to triumph in the long-run. He has a supreme faith in the philosophy of prayer and believes that "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."

Recently, a suggestion was made in these columns that every man and woman should mutter a prayer every day for two minutes. The idea must have been hailed by many persons no doubt. And, it's a grand idea indeed!

Would not the countrymen—countrymen that thronged the Mole Station like the air pervading space—like to renew every day their blessings and good wishes to Gandhiji in order better to enable him to relieve the starving millions of our country?

So let us pledge ourselves solemnly to wish the India's Sole Representative every success by saying a short prayer for a couple of minutes in the early hours of each morning and help the Mahatma to prove to the whole world the immense potential power that rests in his noble principle of Non-Violence, Love and Truth.

BOMBAY'S TAX SYSTEM.

—:o:— NEED FOR REFORM.

(By "ECONOMICUS.")

The prevailing talks on budget deficits reveal a deplorable narrowness of outlook in many of our public men. The pith of the arguments employed during the recent debate in the Bombay Legislative Council was: "The trade depression has reduced the yield of the present taxes and there is no possibility of getting more revenue from them. The only solution of the problem of budget deficit is retrenchment of the salaries, which is justified because of the fall in prices." Few, if any, seem to have pondered over the implication of a cut in salaries—breach of faith with a lot of devoted servants and loss of the long established prestige of Government for fair dealing with its servants. Fewer still cast about for new sources of taxation, taxation that will not affect the poor, but will only squeeze out of the rich and leisured their just dues to the State. No one will deny that expenditure under education, sanitation and public health is too low and instead of curtailment requires expansion. The liquor revenue of our Presidency is fated to final extinction and its end is only delayed by the exigencies of the budget position. If the Reforms contemplated by the Legislature are to be carried out, then the cutting of the official salaries even to the bone will not release the revenue required to finance them. This short article discusses the possibility of finding a few sources of new revenue that will help to put the panicky financiers in a reasonable frame of mind.

A readjustment of the tax system of the country is an urgent necessity. The poor have been mulcted for a long time of their meagre earnings to pamper the rich. Any one who compares the tax system of India with those of other democratic countries cannot fail to note the grave inequalities of taxation in India. Mr. Layton has rightly summed up the situation in paragraph 239 of Vol. II of the Simon Commission's Report:

"In comparison with other countries, the proportion of the income of the nation which is taken by the tax gatherer is low. It is commonly assumed that this ratio cannot be raised owing to the poverty of the people, and it is, of course, true that it is impossible to take in taxation as large a proportion of the income of people who are living on a bare subsistence level as is possible in cases where there is an appreciable margin over the minimum needs of life. But, though the population of India consists in the main of extremely poor people, it is at the same time a country in which there are large accumulations of wealth on which the burden of Government rests very lightly. In spite of the wide-spread poverty in India, I see no reason to doubt that the public revenues of India can be substantially increased without taxation becoming intolerable, provided that its incidence is adjusted to the capacity of tax-payers to pay and that heavy additional burdens are not put upon primary necessities."

INCOME-TAX ON AGRICULTURAL INCOMES.

The Government of India have been content to rule the country on the principle of "laissez faire," perpetuating the age-old wrongs that different conquering Powers had heaped on the tax system of the country. Their land policy is an example of the truth of this accusation. It seems to have never struck them that a larger income from their landed domains is not incompatible with an easing of the situation for the small agriculturists. Their policy has been to maintain the idle rentiers tax-free at the cost of the toiling masses. There is already a volume of opinion in favour of taxing the rich landowners for income-tax on their agricultural incomes or rents. The latest support to this is given in the Simon Commission's Report. Sir George Schuster had this report before him when in March last, he imposed fresh burdens on the income-tax payers, but he studiedly ignored it. Mr. Layton estimates the total income from this tax at 'not less than five crores' for the whole of India, but in actual practice it may be found to yield double that sum. If this tax had been imposed and paid over to the provinces many of them would have been saved from the budget deficits which they have been forced to incur. The plea that the proposal involves double taxation will not bear a moment's examination. The liquor shop-owner, who makes a profit after paying the licence fee for his shop, is not exempted from income-tax. The importer of sugar or matches, who pays a customs duty of more than cent. per cent. and makes a profit in his trade, does not escape income-tax. Exclusive possession of land is a monopoly for which the State is entitled to levy a fair price. Any large income received after payment of that price can equitably be assessed to income-tax. The tax will not fall on small agriculturists whose incomes are below the minimum fixed for income-tax purposes, and, as it will be levied on the personal income of the landed proprietor, it cannot be shifted by him on to the tenant, so that there is absolutely no danger of poor peasants suffering as a result. As things stand, one has only to invest his money in land to escape the attentions of the Income-Tax Department. No country over-populated as India is, can afford to leave such a vast field of investment tax-free. Public opinion in recent times has also unmistakably asserted itself against the undue claims of holders of vast landed estates. The speculation whether the Government demand from the land amounts to rent or tax is futile for all practical purposes when the right of the State to settle the conditions under which property in land can be held is undisputed. What else is the implication of tenancy legislation if it be not the assertion by the State of its right to regulate proprietary rights in land? When the State assures occupancy rights to the tenants, is not the extinction of the principle of private property in land implied in it? Only recently the Madras Legislative Council passed a tenancy legislation applicable to Malabar giving right of occupancy not only to genuine cultivating tenants, but even to lessees who never cultivated the land themselves. In the face of this tendency, it will be idle to argue that Indian democracy attaches any special sanctity to ancient dispositions of landed property. It is the time that the Government of India levied income-tax on agricultural incomes and handed over the proceeds to the provinces. The yield from this tax would not be less than half a crore for Bombay. What is required is a change of Government's policy. When additional revenue is necessary they should call upon the persons who live on unearned incomes to pay their share before imposing fresh burdens on those who already pay more than their due share to the State. Government should condescend to rely for support more on the toiling peasants than on the idle rich.

RESUMPTION OF INAMS.

Another maladjustment in the tax system of the Bombay Presidency is due to the alienation of revenues from land to a privileged few. More than one-sixth of the land revenue of the presidency is distributed as "inams." The net alienation of total "inams" amounts to 98 lakhs of rupees a year. Of these, about 5 lakhs are distributed as charitable allowances and allowances to temples and mosques, 67 lakhs as 'inams,' 8 lakhs to district and village officers, and the rest 14 lakhs are paid to village servants useful to community and Government. It is impossible to defend the continuation of these 'inams.' Some of the alienations were made in order to bribe turbulent men into peace! These privileged folk should, now, be made to pay the full land revenue for their land. What would any future Government do, if, by a caprice, the present members of the Government alienate the whole land revenue of Bombay to a few of their supporters? Should such an alienation be held sacrosanct by future Governments of the Presidency? Because Lord Cornwallis made a permanent settlement of land revenue for Bengal, are the peasant citizens of Bengal bound to eschew from their consideration the imposition of any further tax on the rent or agricultural incomes of zamindars? The position would be intolerable, if it were so. So also alienations made for eternity should be considered invalid by any democratic form of Government. Equity should be satisfied if the present holders of 'inams' are allowed to enjoy their 'inams' for their life-time. Legislation should now be undertaken extinguishing all 'inam' rights at the death of the present holders or, in the case of corporations, at the end of thirty years. This will bring in a sum of at least seventy lakhs a year to the coffers of the presidency in the course of a generation.

LOWERING THE MINIMUM LIMIT FOR INCOME-TAX.

A third source of revenue which can be tapped is incomes below Rs. 2,000 which now go tax-free. In the present state of provincial finances, the Government of In-

(Continued on page 10).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Governor-General's Powers.

Mr. Harbans Singh moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly declaring that no constitution would be acceptable to the people in which the position of the Governor-General did not closely approximate to that of constitutional Governor-General, thus removing from the Statute Book his Ordinance-making and other extraordinary powers." The resolution seems to have been provoked by the late Viceroy's regime of ordinances and also suggested by the new Viceroy's speech at the Chelmsford Club, wherein he said he looked forward to becoming a constitutional Gobernor-General. It was a simple resolution and now fairly outside the pale of controversy. But curiously enough after some debate it was withdrawn. Probably the debate was all that the mover wanted. Or perhaps, he felt that an Assembly that tamely accepted the principle of the Press Gag Bill could not be trusted to pass the resolution without much diluting it. But the Assembly may usefully discuss a sound and comparatively new idea that the Governor-General should hereafter be, as a rule, an Indian.

Hasrat Mohani "Deserts The Cause."

Maulana Hasrat Mohani has publicly parted company with Muslim Conference owing to "fundamental differences." This will be a severe blow to the communalist rump especially because, Maulana Hasrat Mohani in addition to being one of their prominent "show-leaders," was also the President-elect of the next session of the All-India Muslim Conference. Maulana Hasrat Mohani's action will be most disconcerting to the defenders of, let us quote that great and selfless champion of Indian Muslims, Mr. J. L. Garvin—"Islam-in-India". But Maulana Hasrat Mohani could not help "fundamental differences." We congratulate the Maulana on his "desertion." And we also congratulate him on his constancy towards inconsistencies. For his "fundamental differences" constitute, if anything, the usual reconciliation of what appear to ordinary human beings as mutually conflicting ideals, namely, Separate Electorates, and a Republic on Communist lines.

A Rival

This kind of mental feat is not, however, confined to Maulana Hasrat Mohani. He has a rival, although in a less striking degree, in Maulana Zafar Ali Khan of Lahore. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan is a crusader on behalf of Hindu-Muslim unity. He has carried the fiery cross literally through the length of India. He has just wound up an exhausting tour with a speech at Lahore calling upon the Hindus and Musalmans to unite this very instant. And, yet he is the author of a proposal for Separate Electorates for ten years, in other words, a proposal forcing the two communities to fight for another decade with still more disastrous consequences in the next!

Government And Wakf Act.

The Director of Information's Press note on the "scope and purpose of the Musalman Wakf Act" evokes our sympathy. While the general body of Musalmans regrets that the Act does not go far enough, the Bombay Government feel compelled to protest the unsatisfactory minimum of interference in the form of an assurance to the public. It is not very difficult to discover the reasons between the lines of the Press Note. But if Government are so sensitive to misrepresentations on the part of interested parties, one is entitled to expect that they will not ignore the perfectly legitimate demand of the Muslim community, made in the interests not of individuals but of the mass of Muslims and endorsed in unequivocal language by a Wakf Inquiry Committee appointed by Government themselves. We refer, of course, to Government's duty of bringing every Wakf within the operations of the Act, especially those Wakfs, which, according to the official Inquiry Committee, require the protection of the Act in a pre-eminent. They must also make it clear that they have no intention of revising their decision not to exempt Dawoodi Bohra Wakfs from the operation of the Act.

A Challenge To Bigotry.

We understand that Sjt. Laxmanrao Mhatre, the President of the Borivli Congress Committee and Sjt. Chogle, through whose efforts the Rama Mandir belonging to the Kotkar family at Borivli was thrown open to the 'Untouchables, are being socially boycotted by several bigoted people, are not given tea in hotels and are abused as they pass along the road. If the report is at all true, it is up to the local Congressmen to help them and also the cause of untouchability by arranging a simple inter-communal dinner attended by the so-called 'Untouchables" and thus to defy orthodoxy openly and in an organised manner. Dinners like this in many other places will be appropriate items in the forthcoming Gandhi birthday celebrations.

PROMOTION BY SPIN OF THE COIN.

Allegations Of Preferential Treatment.

EVIDENCE BEFORE RAILWAY INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

"Government are professing so much lip sympathy for giving greater opportunities to minority communities, but although I was the only Mahomedan in my workshop, I was given a sack". This was the story revealed by Abdul Rehman Khan, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway whose services were dispensed with owing to retrenchment, before the Railway Court of Inquiry which met again at the Secretariat on Friday. The witness complained that although he was fully qualified to enter a higher grade, being an Indian, he was not admitted into it, but an Anglo-Indian who was junior to him was given preference. He was given a sack, while his juniors were still enjoying positions in the Railway.

The story of a promotion which was decided by tossing a coin was told by Charles Stanley, working as an assistant electric fitter in the Kurla Car Shed, G. I. P. He stated that he and another candidate applied for being promoted to the post of a wireman. They were examined, and the two obtained equal marks. Ultimately the boss tossed a coin and the result was that his rival got the promotion. The witness made allegations of curruption and said that one Murti, his superior asked for Rs. 500 or in the alternative threatened to sack him. He was discharged from service in July 1931. This case was cited as a case of victimisation.

STENOGRAPHER'S COMPLAINT.

J. V. Geete, formerly a stenographer in the Chief Transportation Superintendent's Office, G. I. P. Bombay, said that he was discharged after 7 years service and a lady employed in his place on maximum salary for which special sanction was obtained from the Agent. He was however re-employed on a lower salary of Rs. 60 although his former pay was Rs. 120.

ALLEGED PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

In reply to questions put by Mr. S. C Joshi, who represented the workers the first witness Abdul Rehman Khan said that he was attached to the Jhansi Workshop as a "C" grade fitter and at the time of his discharge his pay was Rs. 124. He joined service in 1922 as apprentice and was made permanent in 1927. He had qualified himself as an "A" grade fitter but he was confirmed as "C" grade fitter, because, the witness added "I am an Indian. But Anglo-Indians are confirmed in A grade." The witness said that there had never been a complaint against him, and he had shown record competence in his workshop. During retrenchment he was asked to accept the post of an ordinary assistant fitter on Rs. 31 per month or to leave service. Witness sent an appeal agreeing to accept the post of Rs. 79, but in reply received a notice of discharge. He mentioned the names of juniors who were still retained in service and said that although Government professed to safeguard the rights of minority communities, and although he was the only Mahomedan in his workshop, he was given a sack.

SACKED ON PRINCIPLE.

Cross examined by Sir J. B. Kanga, who represented the railway administration witness admitted there was a break of a few days in his service. Counsel pointed out that after the witness was made permanent in March 1927, he had put in only 3 years service and he was retrenched on the ground that he had not put in 5 year's service. The principle of retrenchment was first incompetence and second on the ground that 5 year's service had not been put in.

PROMOTION BY TOSSING THE COIN.

Charles Stanley, the second witness, replying to Mr. Joshi he was formerly an assistant electric fitter attached to the Kurla Car Shed. He was drawing a maximum pay of Rs. 41. In 1930 he made an application for transfer on the ground that junior men were being promoted but he received no reply. He made allegations against one Murty under whom he was working. The latter asked for Rs. 500 or threatened to sack him. Ultimately he was given a notice of discharge on July 10, 1931 and one month's pay in lieu of pay.

NO BLOWS BUT ONLY HOT WORDS.

Sir J. B. Kanga contended that the witness was discharged from service on account of insubordination for which he was given a warning. He read a report of one of the witness' superiors which stated that "the supervision in the workshop could not be maintained unless Charles Stanley was removed".

Sir Jamshed: Did you use personal violence on one Mehta in your department?—No we only exchanged hot words.

I say you were dismissed for your conduct and not on account of retrenchment—?No complant was made against me by my immediate superior, the foreman.

You did not get your gratuity, because you were dismissed for bad conduct?—I have applied for my gratuity.

Mr. Murphy (Chairman): If he had been dismissed, he would not have got one month's salary.

Mr. S. C. Joshi submitted that the witness was not asked for an explanation in writing nor was he given an opportunity to state his case, and it was a clear case of victimisation.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the Court met after lunch Mr. W. T. Griffiths, Divisional Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, gave evidence on behalf of the Railway Administration. His depositions related to the allegations made by the members of the Coaching staff before the Court that retrenchment had resulted in hardships and longer working hours.

HOURS OF WORK.

The witness stated that the working hours prevailing in the Coaching Department prior to 1929 were 74 hours a week. At the end of 1929 or towards the beginning of 1930 the administration drew a scheme of reorganisation which involved some additional appointments for which sanction was obtained from the Agent. This necessitated also a change in the working hours. The administration was then anxious to make the Railway Amendment Act relating to Washington Convention regarding hours of work applicable to the staff but owing to the railway strike the Act could not be brought into force till June 1930. For this purpose also some additional staff was sanctioned.

NEW SCHEME AND SURPLUS STAFF.

Just at that time the administration wanted to re-organise the coaching offices at Wadi Bunder, Crawford Market and Victoria Terminus by shifting them into a new building at V. T. which was done on June 4, 1931. With the amalgamation of the three offices into one the additional staff previously sanctioned became surplus staff. The hours of work in technical term called "roster" continued. Whereas before 1929 the staff was required to work 74 hours a week under the new roster the staff were not required to work for more than 60 hours a week.

NEW CONDITIONS OF WORK.

In the opinion of the witness the staff were not working more hours now than they did 18 months ago and in many cases they were working shorter hours. Witness admitted that the inferior staff working with the Coaching staff worked even now 74 hours on an average in a week. There was no pucca roster for them prescribing hours of work but in fact they worked a bit longer upto 2 hours a day.

According to the old roster the clerical staff worked 12 hours a day but now it was reduced to 56 hours a week. They had no off on Sunday. The menial staff namely, the porters also worked on Sundays, but the clerical staff could take "off" on Sunday by arranging between themselves but without allowing the work to suffer.

Mr. Sastri (Member of the Court): That is to say they could take holidays in turns by arrangement between themselves and the administration would not interfere with the arrangement if the work was done? Yes.

TICKET COLLECTORS.

As regards Ticket Collectors 4 men had to be retrenched but they were absorbed in other departments. The reason for this was that witness found there was no work to be done in the early hours of the morning. It was also found that by putting barricades to the 7 gates at V. T. the work of 2 ticket collectors could be done by one man. He maintained that the retrenchment in this department was done under reorganisation and not on account of retrenchment as such.

PORTERS RETRENCHED.

Witness stated that owing to the amalgamation some porters were retrenched. Formerly there were 52 porters in the commercial department and 48 in the Transportation Department but now there were 32 and 33 respectively. This was also done under reorganisation scheme because under the Railway rules the licensed coolies were expected to assist the coaching staff. But they refused to do so with the result that they had to discharge some men.

WORKERS' COMPLAINTS

Cross-examined by Mr. S. C. Joshi witness stated that the old roster was substituted not because the men desired a change but because the administration wanted to conform to the Washington Convention. He admitted that he received innumerable complaints from the staff regarding the present working hours. The staff wanted 48 hours a week and holiday on Sunday.

The Court meets again on Monday.

GANDHIJI AT ADEN

Mahatma listening to the address of welcome presented to him by residents of Aden

EXECUTIVE DECREES FOR JUDICIAL ENQUIRY

New Press Bill Condemned.

POONA, Sept. 18.

At a meeting of its Council held yesterday under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Kale, the Deccan Sabha passed a resolution strongly disapproving of the Press Bill now before the Assembly. In the opinion of the Council the Bill sought to substitute executive decrees for judicial inquiry and was superfluous in view of the fact that violence or incitement to violence was a crime under the law.

Another objectionable feature of the Bill was that demand of security from Presses was sought to be made a rule. The fear was also expressed that enactment of the Bill into law would prejudicially affect the growth of journalism and the printing trade. The Council urged the Assembly to reject the bill at the time of the second reading.

PRESS BILL ALTERED IN COMMITTEE

Clause 4 Softened

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The Select Committee on the Press Bill has already held two sittings. It is understood that two important changes have so far been agreed to.

Clauses three and Four have been considerably altered. Keepers of existing presses will be given the right of appeal, if any security is demanded from them. In the case of new presses making a declaration, an appeal will be provided in case their security is forfeited.

MUCH CHANGED.

Clause Four is reported to have undergone several changes. All words such as inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise have been deleted and only a cognizable case of violence or incitement to violence will come within the purview of this section.

The Committee is likely to meet to-morrow to draft its report.—A P.

SEND-OFF TO STATES' PEOPLE'S DELEGATION: — General Secretaries, the Indian States' Peoples' Conference send the following for publication:—

Prof. G.R. Abhyankar and Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, members of the Indian States' People's Delegation, are sailing to-day by S.S. "Kaisare Hind." Workers and people of Indian States in Bombay are requested to be present at the Mole Station at 12 noon to give a send-off to the Delegation.

REMEMBER INDIA'S STARVING MILLIONS

Gandhiji's Message To Indians

RECEPTION AT SUEZ

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO, Sept. 8.

"S. S. Rajputana" with our beloved Mahatmaji arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m. on Monday. Indians residing in Egypt from different parts had come to pay homage and respects to Bapuji. He was received by the representative of Mustapha Nahas Pasha, the President of the Wafd Party, with a letter from Nahas Pasha in which he greeted Mahatma and wished him every success, and also invited him on his way back to India for which Mahatmaji thanked him and said if things were alright he would visit to Egypt.

EGYPT'S SYMPATHY FOR INDIA

The following address was presented to Gandhiji:

On behalf of the Indian residents in Egypt we humbly present you loving greetings.

The ancient land of the Nile has had cultural and commercial relations with our beloved Motherland since the very dawn of history and those relations are being continued and strengthened even to this day.

In the main thoroughfares of the great cities here, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said you will find Indian establishments dealing in wares which used to be exported from India long before the days of steamships and railways.

The ancient Mahomedan University of Al-Azhar of Cairo attracts still some of the best students of Islam from all parts of India.

It is here that East meets West and on your way from the East to the West where you are going on a sacred mission for your country and our own we present you our heartiest greetings.

We are aware that great difficulties await you in London, but we have full confidence in your sagacity, and the justice of our cause. We pray to Almighty God to grant you and the other leaners success on this momentous occasion.

The method of non-violence you have professed and practised in striving for freedom of India is the need of the world to-day. Your success may mean the beginning of the end of the International strife, and a great deal or human evolution.

It is evident to us that the noble Egyptian nation has deep sympathy for the cause you represent and great admiration for your personality. We appreciate this to the full.

Further we invite you to visit us on your way home and experience the fraternal relations we have with the people of this ancient land.

REMEMBER STARVING MILLIONS

Gandhiji in his reply said:

I thank my countrymen for their address and costly gifts. I hope that in their foreign land they are representing the best traditions of the Motherland and so conducting themselves as to be of service to the country where they are earning their livelihood. I hope too that they will ever bear in mind the starving millions of India.

ROY'S OBJECTION TO JAIL TRIAL

To Approach High Court

CAWNPORE, Sept. 18.

The case against Mr. M.N. Roy was resumed in the jail to-day. Mr. Sinha, the defence counsel, applied for an inquiry as regards the allegations in respect of the restrictions imposed on the admission of Mr. Roy's friends, the Defence Committee's clerk and certain Press representatives He also referred to the illegality of the trial in Jail and of the orders passed by the District Magistrate regulating admission, etc. Mr. Sinha pointed out that the orders were against law, as the trying Magistrate alone could pass orders.

The Court after hearing the counsel disallowed the objections.

APPROACHING HIGH COURT.

Thereupon, Mr. Roy applied for the stay of proceedings under Section 526 (8) as he wanted to move the Allahabad High Court for the transfer of the case to some other District owing to the restrictions imposed on him and his friends and certain Press representatives. The case was, accordingly, adjourned to 28th September.—A.P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Jute shares ruled quiet with only a limited business passing. In coals only a small turnover resulted at easier rates. Teas were dull with a limited business passing. In the miscellaneous section nothing of any interest was reported with the exception of two or three transactions in rubbers. Government Securities were weak. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent. Paper 46 small lot; 3-1/2 per cent. Paper 54-6 small lot; 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 64-8; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 98-10 small lot; 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/35 98 small lot.

Coals: Burrakur 10-2 ex div.; Equitable 15-4; Ghusick and Muslia 22-13 ex div.; Lakurka 1-14; Nudiha 2-14; Raneegunge 37-8; Sendra 7-2 ex div.

Jutes: Anglo-India ordy. 273 small lot; Bally ordy. 132; Cheviot 221; Clive ordy. 22-12; Delta ordy. 382; Empire ordy. 37-12; Gouripore ordy. 304; Howrah 37; Hukumchand ordy. 19-14 small lots; Hukumchand pref. 93; Kamarhatty ordy. 390 small lot; Kankinarrah ordy. 336 small lot; National 20-8; Union ordy. 375 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Indian Iron and Steel 4-5; Associated Hotels of India 3-2; Calcutta Tramways ordy. 1-14.

Rubber Shares: Jeram Kuantan 25 cents.; Perak River Valley 35; Sungei Bagan 50.

Teas: Jaybirpara 11; Kaliti 2-8; Loobah 1-10; Naga Hill 7; Nambrunadi 2-11 small lot; New Purupbrri 2-10; Rajabarrie 2-10 small lot.—A.P.

BORHAS SEE EDUCATION MINISTER

Protest Against Wakf Act

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 18.

A deputation of about 30 members of the Dawoodi Bohras of Bombay and Poona, waited on the Minister of Education, Moulvi Rafiuddin.

The deputation explained the view-point of a section of Dawoodi Bohra community in demanding exemption from the Wakf Act. The discussion with the Minister lasted for about an hour and a half.

HEAVY RAIN AT POONA.

There was heavy down-pour yesterday at 4 p.m. here. It rained for an hour heavily. Then there was break for some time. From 9 p.m. it began raining again. The whole night it rained heavily. To-day again from 12 noon it is raining heavily. It is believed that it must have rained about 4 inches. It is raining still.

DAVAR AND GUSTAV ON "WORLD TOUR."

TO-DAY'S DISCOURSES WITH LANTERN SLIDES.

Under the auspices of Batliboi's Commerce Students' Union, Scouters Fram Davar and Gustave Sztavjanik will give brief discourses on "World Tour," to-day (Saturday) at 4-15 p.m. at the Hall of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Hornby Road, Fort. The discourses will be illustrated by magic lantern slides.

Dr. M.E. Pavri will preside.

A WARNING.

A certain person who calls himself "M.A. Ansari" has been collecting money for Bengal Flood Relief Fund. He has been describing himself as Dr. Ansari's nephew. This is not true nor has he any connection with Dr. Ansari.

New Loan Has A Bad Start.

NO ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE FROM INVESTORS.

Lure Of Treasury Bills And Fears Of New Taxation Hinder Progress.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL COMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

The new Government loan bearing interest of 6 1/2 per cent seems to be a failure. Applications for these new Bonds of 1935 were invited from the 15th inst. from inquiries in authoritative financial circles it is understood that the response is not very encouraging while the conversion of 1931 Bonds does not seem to be more than Rs. 50 lakhs.

NEW BONDS FOR OLD.

The applications so far made are mostly from middle class people who are tempted to invest their savings at high interest and to be free from the burden of income tax by keeping their investments in Post offices. It is reported that some Indian princes have sold out their holdings of the existing securities, and applied for the new 1935 Bonds.

REASONS FOR FAILURE.

The reasons for failure are assigned as under:—

The political situation of the country is still uncertain and heavy decline in the values of outstanding Government Securities with utter absence of demand from investors

MONEY LOCKED UP IN TREASURY BILLS.

Stringency of money at this time of the year is unusual and the Bank rate continues at 7 per cent. Big contraction of currency has left little funds in circulation and even these are also locked up in Treasury Bills. The yield of interest on Treasury Bills is better by about 1/4 per cent than the new loan of 6 1/2 per cent.

FEAR OF NEW TAXATION.

The deplorable state of Government Finances and absence of any concrete and constructive measures dishearten buyers. There are vague rumours about possible increase in the income tax and other Taxation. It is feared that the retrenchment proposals of the Government will hardly be effective in making up the huge anticipated deficit of the Budget, unless and until drastic cuts are made in the security services, as well as in the military expenditure.

TAXABLE LIMIT REACHED.

Owing to drastic declines in the prices of commodities, it would be impossible for the already heavily taxed country to bear any further burden by way of fresh or additional taxation.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

So long as the Government pursue their present ruinous policy, and do not find real solution, it would be almost impossible for them to make both ends meet and restore confidence. No Government can ever subsist merely on borrowings and restoration of the declining credit by constructive schemes of economy without going in for additional taxation is the need of the hour. When the taxes have reached the point of diminishing returns, the Government cannot postpone the evil day for ever. The finance member has to face facts squarely without merely tinkering with the issues.

THREATENING CRISIS.

The London sterling pound is tottering, and if the relation of the sterling paper breaks away from the gold standard; it will be an earthquake shock to the industrial world. While the National Government in England is making Herculean efforts to stop the collapse of the sterling, the Government of India seems to be in a state of suspended animation. But the tide of depression waits for no Government and is advancing like an avalanche. By following a policy of "wait and see" and wobbling tactics, there is every risk of the Government being badly caught in the whirlpool of a threatening crisis. Like the Labour Cabinet, they may wake up one morning and find themselves on the brink of a disaster.

TAXATION BY ORDINANCE?

If such an emergency unfortunately arises, the Government will be forced to resort the taxation by ordinance. By their policy of supine indifference and vacillation, the Simla gods seem to be unconsciously preparing the ground for a crisis. The poor response to the loan is eloquent that the average investor is more shrewd and is rather shy to launch in troubled waters.

RAIN INTERFERES WITH AZAD MAIDAN MEETING

The mass meeting convened by the B.P.C.C. at the Azad Maidan on Friday evening had to be abandoned owing to heavy rain.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the Congress President was to address the meeting on: "How to Celebrate Gandhiji's Birthday." Large crowds thronged the Maidan before the appointed time and eagerly awaited for the Congress President's arrival, although it was drizzling.

The Sardar arrived at 6-45 p.m. accompanied by Mr K.F. Nariman and other prominent Congressmen. But just when he took his seat and commenced his address, it began to rain heavily.

The Sardar congratulated the audience on their patience and enthusiasm but said, it was not possible to go on with the meeting in the heavy rain. He assured the audience that he would meet them again and dissolved the meeting.

The gathering dispersed raising the usual National slogans and singing National songs.

7 CRORES OF TREASURY BONDS TAKEN UP

The Deputy Controller of the Currency announces that sales of Treasury Bonds 1935 upto the 18th September amount to 7 crores approximately.—A.P.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINT

In packets of 14 big square tablets.

BEST SWADESHI CONFECTION.

Delightful for all occasions. Sold everywhere

Made by:—PARLE PRODUCTS MFG CO., 21, Chukla St., Jakaria Masjid, BOMBAY 3.

STOCKS & SHARES.

—:o:—

SPECULATIVE BUYING OF FAZAL SHARES

... Undertone Easy ...

Bombay, Sept. 18.

The share market opened quiet but improved later on bull support. There was demand for any share except Fazal which opened at Rs. 283/12 and after declining to Rs. 280/10 firmed upon speculation buying to Rs. 292/8. Towards the close there was a quiet tone and prices closed at Rs. 290/ Bombay Dyeing closed at Rs. 655/ after declining to Rs. 651/4. The steady tone in Fazal shares had a sympathetic effect otherwise there is no demand for shares. As a matter of fact operators are nervous and there is utter absence of outside business. Only inter. Bazar business is passing between members and there are no signs of any improvement in the near future owing to uncertain political and financial situation.

Government securities ruled quiet but steady. 3½ per cent. paper opened at Rs. 53/12 improved to Rs. 54/2/6 on short covering but later on prices eased off to Rs. 54 on renewed selling.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Bombay Dyeing 653; 52; 57; 55-10.
Century 186; 77; 85; 80
Colaba 68; 67
Crescent 41.
Fazul 286; 81; 90
Indore 292; 95.
Madhowji 11.
Nagpur 275; 71.
New Great 98.
Pearl 148; 51; 48.
Simplex N. 38.
Swadeshi 217; 13.
Burma 327; 25; 30; 28.
Hydro 105.
Tram 98.
Deff. 292.
Ord. 17-6; 16-12; 17-2.
Bundi 12-8.
Indian 121.
Katni Ord. 134.
Alcock 90.

100	Khatau	61-4
100	Kohinoor	92-8
250	Laxmi	686-4
100	Madhowji	11-4
250	Madras United	260
1000	Maneckji Petit	700-0
100	Meyer Sassoon	35
1000	Morarji	307-8
50	Mysore	92-8
200	New Great P.	130
200	New Great	98-12
100	New City	43-2
250	Pabani	76-4
250	Pearl	148-12
100	Phoenix	270
10	Premier	1-0
100	Shapurji	6
1000	Sholapur	1552-8
250	Simplex	38-12
100	Swan	65-0
100	Swadeshi	213-2
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	19-6
500	Vishnu P.	677-8
500	Vishnu	1265-0
1000	Western	657-8xd.

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	63-12
50-25	Central	14-2
£10-5	Eastern	62-8
500	Imperial	870
500-125	Imperial Cont.	217-8
100-50	India	76-8
5	Union	2-15

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	12-8
70	Gwalior	58
250	Indian	121-14
100	Katni 1st P.	102
100	Katni 2nd P.	104
40	Katni Def.	528-12xd.
100	Katni	134-6
10	Punjab P.	8-12
10	Punjab	6-2
100	Shahabad	146-4

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	7-6
15	Jupiter	6-12
15	New India	15-2
200-100	Oriental	1535
10	Vulcan	4-12

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	100
1000	Andhra Val. P.	975
1000	Andhra Valley	532-8
50	Bom. Tram P.	60
50	Bom. Tram.	98-12
100	Tata Hydro P.	103-12
100	Tata Hydro	105
1000	Tata Power P.	1067-8
1000	Tata Power	345

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	397-8
100	Amritsar Patti	98
100	Central Province	70-8
100	Dho. Barramati	85
100	Guzrat	39-8
100	Mandra Bhon	50
500	Tapti Valley	582-8

MINING.

10	Central India	0-5
10	Shivrajpur	11
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	108-12
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	35
30	Tata Steel D.	292-8
75	Tata Steel	17-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

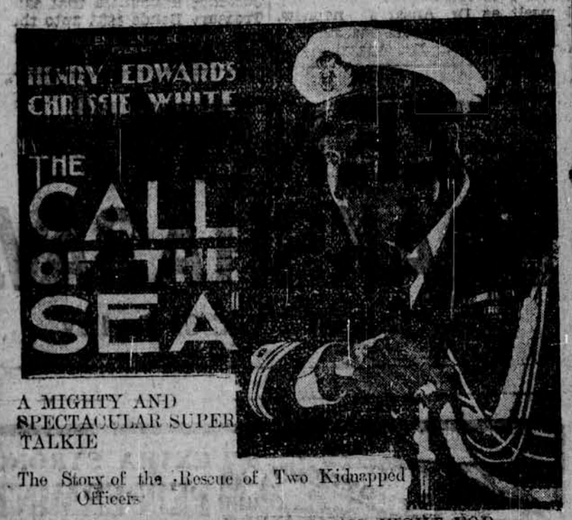
100	Alcock	90
250	Bom. Steam P.	200
250	Bom. Steam.	163-12
50	Bom. Telephone	38-12
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-3
125	Bom. Burma old	328-12
50	Bom. Burma New	115
100	Ind. Bleaching	128-12
15	Scindia	6-3
3 1/2 p.c.	Govt. Paper	54
5 p.c.	1945-55 Tax Free	98-10

100	Ahm. Advance	256-4
50	Apollo	1-0-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
800	Bom. Cotton	95-0
250	Bombay Dyeing	655-10
250	Bradbury P.	127-8
250	Bradbury	125
100	Century	180-10
500	Central India P.	410
100	Central India	27-4
100	Colaba	67-8
100	Coorla	115
100	Crescent	41-4
250	Currim.	50
250	David	80
250	Dawn	430
200	Ed. Sassoon	40
1	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-3
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	2-6
250	Fazulbhoy	280
100	Finlay	65-0
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	87-8
1000	Hindustan	1290
100	Indore-Malwa	295
250	Jamshed	3-0
50	Kasturchand	7-0

PATHE CINEMA

To-day and To-morrow AT 3-30, 6-30 and 10.

EXTRA SHOW TO-MORROW MORNING AT 10.



A MIGHTY AND SPECTACULAR SUPER TALKIE

The Story of the Rescue of Two Kidnapped Officers

COME & SEE THE THRILLING FIGHT FOR THEIR RELEASE

SPECTACULAR! THRILLING! ROMANTIC!

ALSO

MICKEY MOUSE IN MOOSE HUNT

and

TWO REEL TALKING COMEDY

Advance Booking At S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Following quiet advices from New York, our market opened at Rs. 166/4 for Broach A./M. delivery. The reports of passing the bill for curtailment of cotton crop next season in Texas by the lower House influenced good demand prices hardened to Rs. 147/12. At this level there was a gradual flow of selling orders which not only checked the rise but prices eased off to Rs. 147/ with scarcity of buyers. Liverpool opened at a rise of 4 points. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.M. 147
Oomra D.J. 127.
Bengal D.J. 113/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Sept.	105.20	+0.90
Decr.	104.70	+1.10
March	105.10	+1.30

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 2nd "	21	6	6
Silver, Ready	43	6	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	43	6	0
Silver, 2nd "	43	8	0

READY COTTON SALES.

280	Bussan & Co.	Nagar	126 1/2
100	Ital. India	Hansi	124 1/2
54	G.G. Kesha & Co.	Ghatanjin	135
44	Motiram Vaghji	Harij	133
66	Bussan & Co.	Khamgaon	129
100	Kohinoor Mill	Chandausi (on to Bengal)	26
100	Moon Mill	Broach	144
225	G.G. Kesha	Ellichpur	134
24	Bussan & Co.	Karanja	130
53	"	Pandurna	132
53	"	Aurangabad	125
88	"	Nagar	125
59	Motiram Vaghji	Anjar	139 1/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Bengal Superfine	124
Bengal Fine	119
Bengal F.G.	114
Sindh-Punjab Fine	119
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	114
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	134
Nagpur-Savner Fine	136
Yeotmal Fine	131
Arvi Fine	132
Amraoti Fine	129
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	128
Mulkapur Fine	126
Khandesh Fine	126
Muthia F.G.	121
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	134
Jalna Sailu F.G.G.S.	128
Parbhani	131
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	132
Ujjain Shujaulpur Fine	132
Broach Fine	143
Broach F.G.	136
Cambodia	206
Miraj Sangli	166
Compta Good	176
Jinja	231
Busoga	236

TURF SENSATION

JIMMY ROBBINSON WARNED

Thompson Suspended.

A notification issued by the Secretary of the W. I. T. C. runs as follows:—

"The Stewards inquired into the discrepancy in the running of Roi De Montagne in the Newcastle Plate, Division I, run on Tuesday, September 15, as compared with his previous running in the Newbridge Handicap on August 29.

"After hearing the evidence of the trainer, Robinson, and the jockey, A. C. Walker, the Stewards expressed themselves as extremely dissatisfied with the explanations given and severely cautioned them both."

THOMPSON'S SUSPENSION.

Another notification issued by the Secretary of the W. I. T. C. states that the jockey, W. G. Thompson, rider of Aman in the Byrut Plate, Division I, on Tuesday was reported to the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. for seriously intertering with the horse Wallace, and nearly bringing him down. After having heard his evidence and that of jockey Bowley, the rider of Wallace, the Stewards suspended Thompson from riding on September 19.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31.
Receipts to date 17-9-31	604000	1567000
Receipts Yesterday 17-9-31	24000	37000
Exports to date 17-9-31	438000	803000
Stock at Ports 11-9-31	2814000	2106000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-9-31	726000	649000
Stock at Liverpool 11-9-31	871000	731000
Visible Supply 11-9-31	4928000	3873000
Quantity in Sight 11-9-31	684000	1549000
Quantity out of Sight 11-9-31	967000	766000

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 32/1 Highest Rs. 32/3 Closing Rs. 32/-.

Castorseed Delivery May Opening Rs. 29/3/6 Closing Rs. 28/14.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 28/11 Lowest 28/6 Closing Rs. 28/6/6.

BOMBAY'S TAX SYSTEM.

(Continued from page 8.)

dia should be content with the yield from incomes above Rs. 2,000, leaving the provinces to tax incomes below that limit. With the application of income-tax legislation to agricultural incomes, the yield from this tax should be appreciable. In a poor country like India, even incomes above Rs. 500 a year can be taxed. The bogey of loss of revenue is raised whenever a demand for prohibition is made, but has it occurred to Government or to the politicians that the revenue from liquor now comes mostly out of the pockets of the poor and the replacement of that tax by a tax on persons who can bear taxation will far from pauperizing the country save it at least from the loss involved in the actual consumption of that deleterious stuff? An honest effort ought to be made to replace the liquor revenue by some other form of taxation. An income-tax on incomes above Rs. 500 a year will make up at least for part of the loss of revenues arising from a policy of prohibition. The taxation of unearned incomes at a higher rate than earned incomes is another needed reform in Indian income-tax legislation, and the provinces may claim the proceeds of that differentiation. Death duties are already under the consideration of Government, and the delay in their introduction is an offence against a balanced tax system.

The new sources suggested above will provide ample revenue to meet the budget deficit and even to finance the reforms contemplated in the interests of the poorer classes of the presidency. Bombay, of all the presidencies, needs the least to get panicky. The proposed separation of Sind promises to wipe out at least seventy lakhs of the excess of expenditure over revenue.

GANPATI UTSAV AT BANDRA

Untouchables Take Part In Festival.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 17.

That the teaching of Mahatma and the urging of Congress on the removal of untouchability are having its effect on the Hindu community, was evidenced from the celebrations of Ganpati utsav at Bandra. The organisers of the festival have extended a cordial welcome to all, touchables as well as untouchables to take part and to be present at all functions being held at old Patkar Blocks, Bandra.

The installation ceremony was held on Tuesday night and yesterday, the crowd enjoyed a very entertaining evening given by the Bandra Mela. It was a pleasure to notice a large number of untouchables present and mingling with the others as if untouchability were as dead as a dodo.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

September 18.

Barpeta, Partridge, Busrah.
Rawalpindi, Stringes, London.
Jalajyoti, Buens, Rangoon.
Begum, Robb, Rangoon.
Augban, Campbell, Rangoon.
Chinkoa, Felbres, Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

September, 19.

Streonshalh, Readman, Marmagoa.
Kaiser-i-Hind, Headlam, London.

LOADING.

September 18

Steamer City of Aukland for New York.
Steamer Chinkoa for Karachi.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English Mail steamer, Kaiser-i-Hind, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier station at (1 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 51 passengers.

S.S. Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalajyoti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Chinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chinkoa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Begum:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Begum arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Aungban:—The B. S. O. S. and D. Coy.'s steamer Aungban, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of Kerosine oil.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, September 18.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—7 bales woollen carpets A. W. G. Husanjadah; 8 bales animal skin Grindlay and Co.; 45 bales animal skin M. M. and Co., 20 bales animal skin I. Faizulla, 3 bales animal skin H. A. Aminoff; 14 bales animal skin A. W. G. Husanjadah; 10 bales animal skin H. M. Gazanfar.

For Marseilles:—201 cwt groundnut seed K. V. Poonja.

For New York:—4 bales woollen carpets M. M. and Co.

For Istambol:—3 bdle. woollen carpets A. W. G. Husanjadah.

For Varna:—25 bales cotton yarn, F. F. Campbell and Co.

S.S. Tarantia for Liverpool:—25 bales cotton yarn waste The Eastern Trading and Spinning; 35 bales cotton fly A. H. Zaveri: 28 bales wool raw G. Sobhagmal: 1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes J. Travers and Sons.

For Barcelona:—546 bales cotton raw B. Carsondas and Co.

S.S. Tarantia for Manchester:—25 bales cotton fly M. Narottamdas and Co.; 101 cwt. gum ghatty N. Mooljl and Co.

For Glasgow:—60 tons Bauxite Ore Shivrajpuh Syndicate Ltd.

For Alexandretta:—32 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David and Co.

For Famagusta:—16 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David and Co.

For Suez:—101 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David and Co.

For Port Said:—25 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David and Co.

For Tripoli:—21 bales cotton yarn Sasson J. David and Co.

S.S. Shunko Maru for Hongkong:—19 cwt. fish monds Grindlay and Co.

For Yokohama:—300 tons old iron scrap Faiz and Co.

For Nagasaki:—503 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.; 159 bales cotton raw N. Fatehally.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Alipore for Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—150 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—400 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.; 500 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.; 500 bales cotton raw V. Morarji.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, September 18.

S.S. Shunko Maru agents O. S. Kaisha Ltd., from Yokohama:—20 cases transmission conductors, 14 cases silk goods.

From Tokyo:—122 cases clocks; 20 cases Lion dentrifice; 25 cases cotton yarn; 50 cases cotton shirting.

From Nagoya:—721 cases porcelaim ware; 143 cases cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—15 cases rogon goods; 250 cases cotton yarn; 360 cases cotton shirtings; 20 cases canvas shoes; 710 cases glass ware; 25 cases amorses; 600 dms. lead; 106 dms. coal tar; 20 dms. chemicals; 480 dms. paint, 55 bdle. brassware.

From Kobe:—36 cases cotton shirting; 339 bales straw boards; 80 cases glassware; 129 cases cotton and ragon goods; 180 cases camphor; 50 cases canvas shoes; 156 cases ragon goods; 80 cases cotton and art silk shirtings; 20 cases cotton goods; 133 cases silk piece goods.

From Moji:—28 cases glassware; 85 cases canvas shoes; 9250 bags cement.

From Hongkong:—18 cases China roots; 120 bags cassia; 325 bags sugar candy; 632 pkgs. fire crackers; 40 cases hosiery.

From Canton:—1070 bags cassia; 70 rolls mats.

From Singapore:—489 pecs. planks; 165 bags rattans; 33 bags betelnuts; 54 bags gum hurzamin; 21 bags nutmeg.

From Colombo:—283 pkgs. tea; 14 pkgs. rubber; 13 bags pepper; 15 bdle gunnies.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

PRICES DECLINE GRACEFULLY.

Blunt Speakers And Hard Reasoners Against Constructive Stand.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market early declined on Southern hedge selling but later on rallied on shorts covering influenced by the strength of Wall Street. Although the arrivals of new crop are increasing there is no corresponding increase in hedge selling as there is a feeling to hold cotton. At the initial stage there is some probability of a modest success but no sooner there accumulation of stocks, it will be thrown on the market. Under this circumstances cotton prices are declining gracefully. The general feeling is against cotton and blunt speakers and hard reasoners refuse to take constructive stand. The market fluctuated within a narrow range of 13 points and finally closed at a decline of 3 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 6.55c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 4 points to 6.27c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet with scattered selling and October liquidation. Later trade buying caused a temporary improvement, but a renewal of scattered selling including long liquidation caused a decline. New York market showed improvement which caused the market steadier and prices closed at a net decline of 8 to 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices lost 16 points at 3-73 and sales were 5,000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton futures declined 8 to 3 points and Egyptian Cotton contracts closed at a loss of 13 points.

The Alexandria market was weak and closed at a decline of 42 to 36 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October Highest 6.58 +.05 Lowest 6.45—.08.

N. Y. December Highest 6.80 (1-54 p.m.) Lowest 6.67 (opening).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—New York cables, picking slow but cotton opening rapidly.

New York.—Opening lower owing to some Liverpool and Southern selling. Some selling for New Orleans. There was some trade buying. Some buying for Continent and for Japanese interests. Look like going lower. Cotton goods market dull and easy owing to general unhealthy condition of trade. Yarn market business generally dull.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.: New York cables: Our travelling man wires:—"Crop in Corsicana, Tyler and Greenville is spotted better than last year fields white, no picking.

9-10 a.m.: Memphis cables: Light rains in Shreveport dist. (Louisiana) and Texas Gulf Coast.

10-58 am: Scattered selling in the Liverpool market. Market improved on considerable trade fixing call sales.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 3.76.

Broach A.M. (Expected) Rs. 146. equal to 3.31.

Difference 45 pts. equal to Rs. 20.

New York May (Close) 7.17 equal to 3.58.

Broach A.M. (Expected) Rs. 146 equal to 3.31.

Difference 27 pts. equal to Rs. 12.

Liverpool-New York:—

(At Liverpool close) Oct. 57, May 35 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 17.

October	6.48—.05
December	6.72—.03
January	6.82—.04
March	7.00—.03
May	7.17—.03
Middling Spot	6.55—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 17.

October	6.31—.03
December	6.74—.03
Middling Spot	6.27—.04

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 17.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	6.51
January	6.84
March	7.03
New York. Noon Call.	
October	6.50
January	6.82
March	7.02

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 17. Opening	Closing
September		3.53—.56
October	3.53	3.54—.56
November		3.54—.52
December		3.60—.56
January	3.60	3.62—.56
February		3.65—.07
March	3.69	3.69—.07
April		3.73—.07
July	3.83	3.83—.07
June		3.80—.07
July	3.83	3.83—.07
August		3.88—.07
September		3.89—.07
Middling Spot		3.73—.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.07
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.19
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	3.31
Oomra Good	2.77
Oomra Fully Good	2.87
Oomra Fine	3.02
Bengal Good	2.67
Bengal Fully Good	2.77
Bengal Fine	2.87
Scinde Fully Good	2.77
Scinde Fine	2.87
Scinde Superfine	2.97

EGYPTIAN COTTON SAKELLARIDIS.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

September	5.45
October	5.54
November	5.70
December	
January	5.85
March	6.02
May	6.19
July	6.35
F.G.F., Spot	5.80

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Sept. 17.

	£
Total Bullion	136,900,000
Public Deposits	16,600,000
Other Deposits	109,900,000
Government Securities	49,400,000
Other Securities	34,100,000
Notes and Coin	80,300,000
Notes in Circulation	351,600,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	48.92 p.c.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, Sept. 17.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending September 16th gives the total note circulation at 78,198,000,000 francs, a decrease of 729,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Liverpool Wheat:—
Oct. sh. 3|9 3|4d.
Dec. sh. 3|11 7|8d. 1|8d up.
Mar. sh. 4|2 1|2d. 1|8.

Chicago Wheat:—
Sept. dol. 50 1|4 up.
Dec. dol. 51 —1|2.
March dol 53 1|2—1|4.

London Linseed:—
Sept. £7-8-9 8s. 2|6d.
Market easier; closed steady.

Argentine Linseed:—
Nov. 11.10—10.
Feb. 10.7|8—4.
Market quiet.

Linseed Oil (London):—
Oct|Dec. sh. 12|10 1|2d.—4 1|2d.
Jan|Apr. sh. 13|10 1|2d.—7 1|2d.
Market dull.

New York Sugar:—
Dec. 1.81—1.
Mar. 1.35—1.
May 1.30—1.
Market steady.

Wheat Cable (Chicago):—
Prices declined on commission house selling, disappointing outside demand and in sympathy with the corn market. Closed barely steady.

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True Principles Of Democracy

(By Mr. D. DOS.)

It is very regrettable to find that there are now disputes between different wings of provincial Congress Committees in various Provinces, such as Calcutta, Bombay etc.

No country on the surface of the earth can carry on self-Government without following the main principles of Democracy, namely, the Minority good-humouredly following the Majority in working out the destiny of a nation. By this statement of the Minority following the Majority, I do not mean to convey that the Minority should surrender abjectly to the views of the Majority. What I mean to say is that the Minority should not break away from the main body and start a rival institution, but it should continue within this body politic and to fight from within as much as possible to carry the dissentients with them, and thus establish their own Majority. The British Parliament and the political parties namely, the Conservatives, Liberals and the Labourites in the British Nation furnish a nice and appropriate illustration of the working of the Democratic form of Government.

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM HISTORY.

At present as all know, the Labourites are in power. The Conservatives if they followed the tactics of the present politicians of India would break away from the present Parliament and start a rival Parliamentary institution, but if they did it, it would mean disaster for England as well as the whole of the British Empire. To make this point clear, I would like to cite a couple of illustrations from the history of France and United States of America. Every student of history is familiar with the great upheaval in France known as the French Revolution. At the time after having destroyed the Royalists the Republican Party which was divided in rival factions could not establish a Republican Form of Government, and there was a huge flow of blood on the guillotine of the members of rival parties on account of dissensions between them. Thus no republican form of Government could be established, and the most powerful figure on the stage at the time namely, Napolean Bonaparte became the Emperor of France.

Now take the illustration of United States. The people of those British Colonies, whose fore-runners were the Pilgrim Fathers of England, who had imbibed lessons in Democracy in the trying and adverse school of British oppression against freedom of opinion, could very easily establish a Republican form of Government. There too, over the question of abolition of slavery, the colonists of the North of the United States could not carry those of the South with them, and there was war between the North and the South. It was very fortunate that those who were for abolition of slavery could defeat their opponents, and subsequent concord was established between the two. We thus find the present Republican form of Government well established in the United States of America.

INDIA'S POLITICAL PARTIES.

Coming nearer home let us consider the present political parties in India. The Indian National Congress is the premier and the most important political body in this country. When this body was well established, it was in 1907 in its session at Surat that a split took place and the most Radicals among them, led by the late Lokmanya Tilak broke away from the main body, and the Congress then remained a representative of Moderate opinion only in India. But by the noble efforts of the late Mr. Gokhale, differences were made up at Benares and the Congress continued to occupy the same prominent position in the country.

On the advent of Mahatma Gandhi on the stage of Indian political life the whole aspect of affairs is entirely changed, and even the illiterate and ignorant masses have learnt to take interest in the political life of the country. It is a great misfortune of the country that when a leader of such sterling worth and pre-eminence as Mahatma Gandhi has appeared on the stage and assumed the control of affairs, Moderates or Liberals as they call themselves have broken away from the Congress which they had the honour to establish and carry on and to join hands with the bureaucracy who is always working in the interests of foreign domination.

INDIA'S MISFORTUNE.

Another misfortune of the country is the split between the Hindus and the Mahomedans; and communalists on both sides are trying to widen the breach. It is a greater misfortune that Mahomedan communalists are, like the Moderates, playing into the hands of the bureaucracy whose chief interest is to prolong its control over this unhappy land. He would be the greatest benefactor of this poor and down-trodden country who can awaken the Moderates and Mohamedan communalists to a true sense of duty to their country and can convince them of the futility of their conduct at the most critical juncture in the history of India.

(P. S.—The above was written before the Labour Government collapse and a Coalition Government came into existence.)

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

Record Of Progress.

The Director, Information Bureau, Muslim University, Aligarh, writes:—

The last few years have been those of epoch-making changes in the history of the University, and of steady progress in its various departments. In the year 1929 the Executive Council, by an amendment of the Statutes, was reconstituted so as to consist of only three members, viz., the vice-Chancellor, the pro-vice-Chancellor, and the Treasurer. In the same year the Court unanimously elected Nawab Masood Jang, Dr. Syed Ross Masood as Vice-Chancellor, Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, M.A., B. Litt. (Oxon), the pro-Vice-Chancellor, assumed charge of his office in February 1931. Mr Ramshbotham is an experienced educationist, and one of the very senior members of the Indian Educational service. His valuable contributions to the Cambridge History of India are well-known to scholars.

Many Departments of studies have recently been re-organised and placed in charge of able professors. Dr. Andre Weil, D.Sc., (Paris), a brilliant mathematician, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics. The departments of Zoology and Botany have been strengthened respectively by the appointment of Dr. M. B. Mirza, Dr. Phil, Nat (Frankfurt Main), as Reader and the return of Dr. A. Rafique, Ph.D. (Cantab) from England. Dr. Ibadur Rahman, B.A., L.T., Ph.D. (London), whose services have been lent by the Government has ben appointed Reader in Geography. The Nisam Chairs of Physics and Chemistry have been filled respectively by Dr. R. Samuel, Dr. Phil. (Gottingen), and Dr. R. F. Hunter, D.Sc., Ph.D., D.I.C., A.R.C.S. Besides these appointments many other new additions have been made to the teaching staff of the University. Dr. Hadi Hasan, Professor of Persian, has recently returned from a tour in Persia where he had gone to study the modern literary movements and meet Persian men of letters.

The Training College has been re-organised in accordance with the recommendations of a committee of experts, and placed in charge of an able Professor. The College has been shifted to a spacious building specially designed for it. Mr. G. C. Woods has been appointed the Headmaster of the Muslim University School. With the amalgamation of the Intermediate College with the University during the session 1932-33, the School will be raised to the status of a first class High School. The University Hospital has now been placed under a whole-time Medical Officer. Dr. A. R. Mansoor, M.D., B.S., D.P.H. The Muslim University is one of the few Universities which can with just pride boast or maintaining a well-staffed and well-equipped hospital for the exclusive use of its students and staff. Among the new additions to the Lyton Library, the main library of the University, are a collection of French books on literature, arts, politics, and science, presented by the French Government, and another known as the Abdus Salam Collection from Rampur consisting of some very valuable Arabic and Persian Manuscripts.

The Punjab High Court, thanks to the efforts of the vice-Chancellor, has at last allowed a certain number of the Law graduates of the University to practise in the Punjab, while the B. T. graduates have been recognised by the Government as equal to those of any other institution.

Through the untiring efforts of the vice-Chancellor the finances of the University have been greatly strengthened. During the last couple of years there have come to the funds of the University a capitalised sum of about Rs. 30 lakhs.

Against all this welcome increase of the funds, there is before the University a large building programme. The erection of up-to-date commodious Science Laboratories, consisting of four different blocks for Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, has commenced, and it is hoped that they will be ready by June 1932. The University will have its own electric installaton in working order and every nook and corner electrified before the new session begns. Besides, these, there are the projects of a drainage scheme for the University area, the erection of a well-equipped gymnasium, the building of an administrative block consisting of a Senate Hall and offices, and a Library.

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THE HURDLES AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is long, that during the course of some repairs on platforms 1. 2 and 3 of the Victoria Terminus, an extra fencing outside the permanant gates was installed. But even after the repairs work was over the installation which even now looks to be temporary is permanently there and the enormous inconvenience that the local passengers are put to and frequent rubs between Ticket Collectors at the aforesaid gates and passengers have not made the officials responsible and remove the fencing. May be, as I am told by one Ticket Collector on being asked, that it is a step of retrenchment that brought about this fencing which will save a couple of Ticket Collectors. I asked him whether he meant that the officers were intending to retrench the local passengers.

Joking apart, any passenger will give me his vote if I were to move for the removal of these fencings. Three broad gates of the G. I. P. Platforms are here made into one, for at most times another small wicket gate of the fencing will remain closed' I have seen many a time Ticket Collectors interfering with passengers, who have hardly got any patience or strength to withstand the heavy crowd and thrust themselves out of the gate—more so when both the platforms 2 and 3 unloads passengers from the Harbour Branch and the Main lines—practising hurdles over the wooden fencing and thus escape the torture that otherwise they are a prey to, often holding high their season tickets which qualifies for exit. Can this not be mended? If the G.I.P. Railway, authorities has got an autom of regard for the conveneniew—of passengers, they should see that the fencing is removed and the original gates thrown wide open for the pass-holders. This will be a piece of public service —Yours, etc.,

September 12.

M. N. K'

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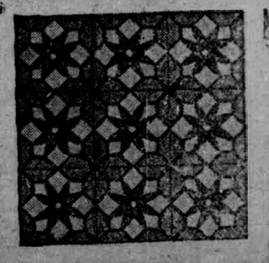
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HOW TO END WAR!

'End Fear'

Prof. Gilbert Murray, chairman, League of Nations Union, says in the course of an interview to a "Daily Herald:—

How are we to get rid of the hatred and fear that are poisoning the world? That is a definite, specific question to which it is no good giving irreleyant answers.

An eloquent French Abbe says: 'If men would only cease to be proud, selfish, and impure the evil of war would cease to exist.'

That doesn't help us. It is like saying to a man crippled with rheumatism: 'If only men always lived healthy lives rheumatism would cease to exist.'

No, we want to get rid of this specific fear and hatred and we cannot wait until mankind has ceased to be selfish.

I see that an Italian ecclesiastic has said: 'Wars are inevitable because man has been unfaithful and has rebelled against his Roman Mother.'

Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin during the War, when questioned by the late President Wilson about the cause of these wars in Europe, said: 'Mr. President, it is all this king business.'

A distinguished Englishman has said: 'The cause of war is the lack of democracy.'

One could multiply statements of this sort. They are none of them really true. What are the most peaceful countries in Europe? Perhaps Denmark, Norway and Holland, all of them monarchies, and all rebels against their Roman Mother! What are the most democratic? Probably Poland and Jugoslavia; neither of them exactly a dove of peace!

But here is a specilc answer to a specific question:

If you do not want nations to be afraid, do not frighten them! If you do not wish them to hate you, do not behave hatefully to them!

Now the way to frighten other nations is to pile up armaments against them. The way to make them hate you is to try—quite foolishly, I may say in passing—to get rich by keeping them poor. Take armaments first! Just think of the situation! All nations have signed the Kellogg pact renouncing the war as a national policy. Practically all have signed the Covenant of the League, and thereby agreed not merely to give up the claim to be judge in their own disputes, and so do without war, but actually to take common action to prevent war.

They have agreed that 'any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any member of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League; and the League 'will take whatever action' may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace Emphatic enough, is it not?

And who is to undertake that action? Five Great Powers—Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Germany, with the moral support of America in the background. Together they are irresistible, any four of them would be irresistible, and would not need to fight.

GAS EXPERIMENT.

So the whole thing is settled then" No! Europe is spending just about the same sum on armaments as on the eve of the World War.

Even Great Britain, who is not regarded as dangerous to her neighbhours, was spending 77 millions in 1913, at the height of the German peril and is now spending over 110 millions. (Of course, the purchasing power of money has decreased, but still!)

It may be said that all nations are afraid of other nations arming secretly. That would not be an easy thing to do. Yet I agree that Great Britain was wrong to support America against France when the latter demanded periodic inspections. However well or ill-founded the fear, that would have done away with it.

Then take poisons-gas! All nations have agreed not to use it, unless the enemy uses it first.

But we are all making experiments in gases; we are all piling up great stores of this thing which we are never going to use, except against the enemy who can never exist, in the war which we have all renounced, and which the League has undertaken to prevent.

No wonder all the nations are suspicious and frightened of one another! We have all renounced war; but we are still—most of us—using spies against our fellow-members of the League. Why are we doing it? Are we all hypocrities? Were we simply lying when we signed our treaties?

Of course we were not lying. The nations meant what they said. Every nation is sure of its own honesty, and rightly so. It only doubts the honesty of its neighbours.

The remedy for that fear and suspicion is to cease to conspire and use spies, to cease piling up armaments and collecting stores of poison-gases.

So much for the fear; but what of the hatred? Well, we tend to hate what we fear. The truth is that the civilised world forms now one great society but that society has no single organ of government.

ROAD TO RUIN.

It is still governed by some sixty separate independent sovereign states, each seeking its own interest without regard to the others, each trying to help its own trade by crippling the trade of its neighbours, each gaining the hatred of its neighbours by behaving hatefully towards them.

It is tragic to see how, in one problem after another, the disinterested experts of all countries agree on some international solution, but the governments, dependent on nationalist votes at home, dare not do what they know to be right.

The most crying cases is the World Economic Conference. Unanimously, the chief economists of all nations agreed that tariffs and other obstacles were strangling trade, that the wealth of the world was lying unused because of this mad rivalry of nation against nation.

Some half-dozen Governments are willing to act on the recommendation, but most are dependent on nationalist feeling at home, and prefer to drift down the road to ruin rather than stand up to their own people and convince them.

It is contended by some that small nations have cause to fear the League, and to regard it as the instrument of the Great Powers. Well, there are many more middling-sized Powers in the world than there were before the War, their voice is heard in Geneva, and their representatives have international importance.

But take the names of three men from quite small states: Nansen, Benes, Branting! Examine the records of the League, and note how often the verdict has gone against the Giant and in favour of Jack!

For example, when I was a member of the South African Delegation at Geneva, a small rebellion of Hottentots was suppressed with unnecessary violence; and the representative of Haiti, a very cultivated French-speaking negro, rose at a meeting of the League Assembly, demanding an inquiry on behalf of his fellow coloured men.

It was one coloured man, from a tiny State, challenging the action of a British Dominion. And, I am proud to say, the representatives of all the British Dominions one after another rose to agree to the inquiry.

The inquiry was held, and, with the fullest assent of the South African Government such reparation as was possible was made. Could such a thing possibly have occurred before there was a League of Nations?

115 Twenty-Year-Old Buicks.

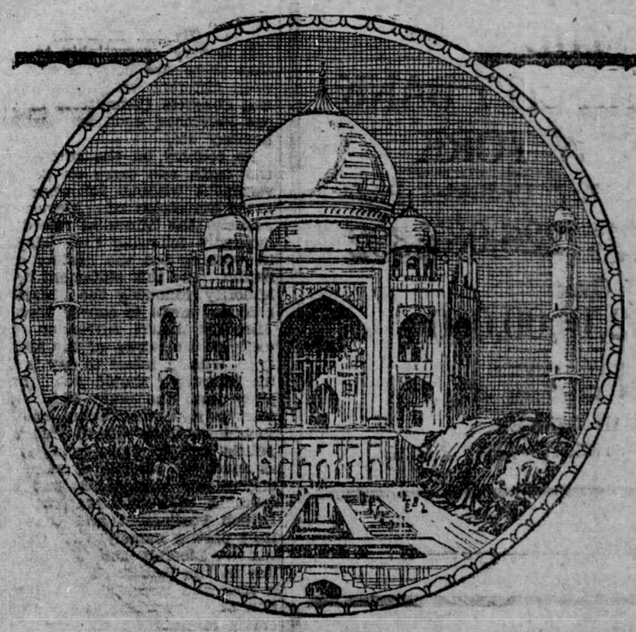
One hundred and fifteen motorist in widely scattered sections of the United States to-day are piloting Buick cars that have seen twenty or more years of service. In many instances the venerable old cars are still in the service of original purchasers, while others have been in the used car market two, three and more times.

The existence of these old Buicks some of them dating back to 1904, was discovered recently in a nation-wide state by state survey of Buick registration. These Buicks, ancient but still running and serviceable, were two and three years old when President Roosevelt sent the battle-fleet around the world in 1907.

In all states of the North American Republic the official figures show the yearly models of cars registered. In these figures the investigators found the basis of Buick's reputation for durability and service. A final check showed 73,271 Buicks on the highways that had completed ten or more years of service; 2,500 that have been in use for fifteen or more years, and 115 that have been running more than a score of years.

The survey included cars registered up to August 1, 1930. With the addition of these latest figures from the factory records it was found that the grand total of Buicks in operation on January 1, of this year, was approximately one and a half million cars.

On the basis of national population of 122,000,000 people, these figures give evidence that one person out of every 81 is driving a Buick, and, on the accepted estimate of persons to a family, they indicate that about one family in every twenty owns a Buick.



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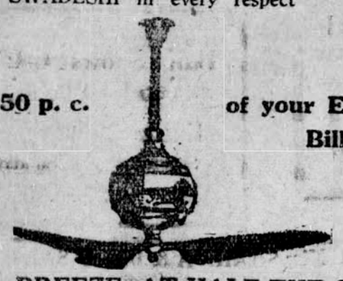

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ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY COLLEGE IN INDIA.

(Continued from Page 6.)

routine of regimental life can, in our opinion, be obtained as easily in this country as in England, while in the former the young Indian officer has the advantages also of the society of his own countrymen and of being able to visit his home.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, DEHRA DUN.

We have already drawn attention to certain disadvantages from which Indian boys suffer in their education, and to certain defects in the educational system. It is mainly on account of these defects, that we have agreed to recommend a three years' course at the Indian Military College. We have also alluded to the admirable training which is now given at the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. The main cause of the success of this institution is that it supplies the opportunity and the resources to provide good school education to boys up to 18 or 19 years of age. It is unfortunate that, for our purposes, there are few, if any, other schools which have similar opportunities and resources. This is due very largely, as already shown, to the fact that the majority of boys pass Matriculation before the age mentioned above and thus leave school prematurely.

We agree that the College should be enlarged as soon as possible up to the maximum limit of its present accommodation and staff, and thereafter gradually enlarged up to the limit suggested by the Skeen Committee. We would add that, in our opinion, the cost of training should be reduced to Rs. 100 a month. We recognise, however, that as expansion takes place, it will become increasingly difficult, if not impossible, for the military authorities to remain responsible for the management of the college. A college of the size suggested will be turning out about 40 boys annually, a number of one third as large again as the total vacancies obtainable by open examination for the Indian Military College in the initial stage. We must moreover, expect increasing competition from other institutions, with the result that eventually only a small proportion of Dehra Dun boys will have a reasonable prospect of entering the Indian Military College. At that stage, definite provision will have to be made for preparing the majority of the students for admission to advanced university courses and to civil careers—a task which the military authorities could not undertake. Our recommendation can therefore only be that the military authorities should remain in control of the Dehra Dun College for so long as is found practicable. Dr. Moonje was of the opinion that the cost of training should not exceed Rs. 75 per month.

KING GEORGE'S ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY SCHOOLS.

As regards other institutions we note with satisfaction that the military authorities intend to improve the standards of education at the King George's Royal Indian Military Schools at Jhelum, Jullundur and Ajmer, particularly in the teaching of English, with a view to increasing the number and quality of candidates for Indian Army cadetships.

AUXILIARY AND TERRORIAL FORCES CADETS.

We recommend that members of the Auxiliary and Territorial forces should be eligible for nomination to the college as Indian Army cadets, provided that they are within the same age limits and satisfy the same educational tests as are prescribed for cadets from the regular army. We think that it would be desirable also to insist that candidates from these forces should undergo a period of attachment to a regular unit for, say, six months before proceeding to the college. We do not make a similar recommendation for member of the University Training Corps, as these will generally speaking be within the age limits of the open examination, and there is no reason, therefore, why they should not enter the College by that examination or through the Indian Territorial Force as Indian Army cadets. Moreover, the military training imparted in the University Training Corps is necessarily of a lower standard than in the Auxiliary Force and the other Territorial units all of whom are liable for military service.

Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Mukarji, Major-General Rajwade, Dr. Moonje, Sir H. Gidney and Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, dissenting from the majority, are of opinion that members of the University Training Corps should be eligible for direct appointment to Indian Army cadetships

RETENTION OF SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH.

The Skeen Committee, as well as the Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference, proposed that after the opening of the Indian Military College, Indian cadets should continue to be admitted to cadet colleges in England. We find ourselves unable to support this recommendation. It is our object to give the new College a good start, and to encourage its successful development to the utmost. During its earlier stages the greater prestige of Sandhurst would undoubtedly attract a certain number of candidates who could afford to go there; and these, when commissioned in the Indian Army, would tend to regard themselves as superior to their contemporaries from the Indian College. Such an attitude would have the worst possible effect upon the 'esprit de corps' of young Indian officers. Nor do we think that it would be justified in actual fact. The new College, planned and organized, as it will be, exclusively for Indian cadets in their own country, must surely provide a more suitable and efficient training for the Indian officer of the future than a course designed for British youths in England, however thorough and however carefully adapted the latter course may be. Sir Abdur Rahim, Dr. Moonje and Mr. Mukarji dissent from this recommendation.

LOCATION

We have considered a number of possible sites for the College. The ideal site for our purpose would be in a place occupying a central or at any rate easily accessible position, with a temperate climate all the year round, with adequate room for expansion and for training purposes, and with a military garrison in the neighbourhood. It should not be situated in a large town, nor on the other hand too far in the country. It should, if possible, possess some vacant buildings which could be utilized temporarily to start the College while the main and permanent buildings were being erected. We did not expect to light upon any place in India fulfilling all these requirements nor have we done so. Bearing them however in mind, we have considered the possibilities of a variety of places including Bangalore, Satara, Poona, Deolali, Mhow, Pachmarhi, Shillong, Saugor, Dehra Dun, and Abbottabad. We eventually reduced the choice to three places, Satara, Mhow and Dehra Dun. All these have the advantages of a moderate climate and relative accessibility. Satara possesses a certain number of buildings which could be utilized, but there are no troops in the neighbourhood. In all three places the question of water supply would require careful consideration. The majority of us are inclined to favour Dehra Dun, where a large and suitable site could probably be obtained without difficulty. We are content however to leave the final selection to the Government of India on the understanding that every effort will be made, to establish the College by the autumn of 1932, if possible, on its permanent site.

MUSIC VERSUS ARITHMETIC

"Any Fool Can Do Mathematics"

Mr. Cyril Winn, Inspector of the Board of Education, speaking at the tenth summer course in music teaching at Oxford, said that one great advantage of the reorganisation of schools was the bringing to life of all sorts of latent talent. It was dividing children more or less into groups, and instead of catering merely for the academic child they were catering also for the practical child.

"Instead of the dreadful intelligence tests I want to see another form of test, an aesthetic test for children who may not be good at arithmetic and English—and the best people never are—but are good at music and the arts," he said. "Music is gradually getting in to the homes and minds of people the world over, particularly in England, but we must not be content with that. There is too much knowing about music at the present time, very largely through mechanical means, and far too little doing it. Yet the only way to know music is to make music, and the great work of every teacher is to press forward the music-making side."

The first thing to do, he said, was to read music. Children and grown-up did not use their eyes nearly enough. A great deal of sight-reading was handicapped by the difficulty of articulation or solfa names.

Some of the best sight reading in the country was done in the North, particularly Hull. He was keen on children having their own song books. There was no reason, as soon as the child knew his own language why he should not have his own song books, at the same time learning to sing by ear. He could not understand why there were such crowds of inane arithmetic books in schools and so few sight-reading books. There ought to be at least two sets of sight-reading books in every school. "Any fool can do mathematics, but you must have brains to do this music stunt well. It needs tremendous concentration," added Mr. Winn.

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Dr. Charles Craster, public health officer of Newark, New Jersey, the city which claimed last year to be the healthiest city in the whole of America, arrived at Southampton on mail week. He has come to England to lead a campaign against kissing.

"Ninety per cent of diseases enter the human body through the mouth," he said in an interview. "Therefore it follows that kissing must be ruled out as a very dangerous practice. Children contract such disease as measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and whooping-cough very easily by kissing each other or by being kissed by adults.

"In my home city every baby is presented with a bib by the health department inscribed with the words 'Don't kiss me; I don't want to be sick.'

"A certain amount of kissing among adults may be unavoidable, but colds, influenza, pneumonia, and certain forms of paralysis are very easily contracted from kissing.

"Why women who go out to afternoon teas want to kiss, each other when they arrive and when they leave passes my comprehension."

Dr. Craster said he was willing to meet in public debate Dr. Josiah Oldfield, of London, who recently declared that kissing was not injurious.

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Banking Enquiry Committee's Report.

—:o:—

MINORITY RECOMMENDATION OF MR. MANU SUBEDAR.

SUGGESTIONS ON LICENSING OF FOREIGN BANKS.

The following are important extracts from Mr. Manu Subedar's separate Minority Report of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry:

The problems with regard to foreign banks has been set out in the previous chapters. Questions naturally arose in the Committee in connection with the adequacy of financial facilities to the Indian business community as well as in regard to the applicability of the regulations which were devised for and pertinent to, Indian joint-stock banks, whether there should be any interference with the work of the foreign banks operating in this country, and whether they should be made to conform to any requirements either of law or of public convenience in India. The cleavage of Indian and European thought was more definitely marked in regard to this subject than in regard to any other, which came under examination by the Committee. European witnesses expressed themselves happy with existing conditions and deprecated any change. Where they countenanced some change, it was in the matter of a formal licence. The Indian witnesses, on the other hand, expressed themselves with singular unanimity, that they were dissatisfied with the existing order of things, and suggested changes calculated to secure better facilities to, and better opportunity for the growth of, Indian institutions against the competition of these foreign institutions.

This sort of feeling is nothing new. Public opinion in India has demanded the reservation of the field of Indian banking for institutions registered in India. The Indian Industrial Conference of Karachi in 1913, asked for, amongst other things:—

(a) That the use of the term 'Bank" should be restricted only to companies registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

(b) That all Banks not registered in British India having an office or Branch in British India should be registered under the Indian Companies Act, save and except the Banks which are created by a Statute.

The Committee were unanimous that the open door to foreign bank in India should cease, that a system of licence should be established, and that it should not be possible in future for any foreign banking institution to establish a branch in India without such licence. It was thus recognised that a bank stands on quite a different footing from an ordinary business, and that it is a public utility institution. It has certain rights in law, which the ordinary borrowers and ordinary lenders do not possess. A bank, not merely through advertisements, but by the very fact of its opening an office, involves a wide and free invitation to the public to deposit their moneys with it.

In the case of a foreign bank, the lay public cannot possibly know its standing or affairs abroad, or the relation, in which the home country of such banks stands in relation with India, or the treatment, which Indian institutions and persons receive in such countries. For the safety of all those, who deal with such institutions and as a matter of public policy, it was considered essential by the Committee, that a general system of licensing should be instituted. The foreign "experts" view, on the matter of licences, was as follows:—"We are generally not in favour of the introduction of a licensing system. Banking ought to be left to free competition and its development ought not to be hampered."

That a licence should be given as a matter of course to foreign banks established in this country already and should be renewed to them as a matter of course, are suggestions indicating too hasty an enunciation of public policy. The issue of a licence must be a matter of absolute discretion to the authority, on whom such duty is fixed, and its renewal must also be a matter of their judgment in all cases. In Germany, Italy, Japan and Canada, amongst many countries, which have established licensing of banks, the discretion of the Minister of Finance is as a rule final. He is not obliged to give any reasons either for the issue of the licence, or for its suspension and revocation, or for its non-renewal, or for additional restrictions, or variation of the term thereof. This is a wise and salutary provision.

The terms and conditions of the licence, which is to be issued to foreign banks, emanated only indiretly from the discussions. The foreign banks themselves desire that no obligation should be levied on them, which would not be levied on Indian banks. They were, however, fully aware that many obligations, which are levied on Indian banks, that are registered in this country, that have their head offices in India, Indian shareholders and Indian directors and auditors could not be possibly discharged by them. A little closer analysis would disclose that the terms of licence of foreign banking institutions in India would have to be materially different. The object of making any terms at all is to protect different classes of Indian public and Indian institutions from unsound foreign banks, from foreign banks now operating, which may become unsound in course of time, from malpractices, unfair competition, anti-social and anti-national activities, which thew may indulge in with reference to the Indian public or Indian banks. The equality complex, it will be noticed, would mean a negation of all regulation with regard to foreign institutions.

The equality, which the foreign banks have in mind, is with regard to privileges, which would be open to Indian banks, but they are adroitly importing the notion of such equality in the matter of regulation, where it can have no place. A glance at the terms indicated below would show at once the absurdity of applying some of them to Indian banks and the danger of omitting their application to foreign banks on the plea of equality.

TERMS OF LICENCE.

I enumerate hereunder various terms which ought to be included in the licence given to foreign banks. Some of these terms emanated from witnesses, others came from discussions in the Committee and some others are based on the practice of various countries. An examination of these terms would make it clear that the business of licensing is not a formal business. The imposition of any particular term is going to have restrictions of some kind or the other. Every term put in the licence must, therefore, serve a definite public requirement. It should seek to advance a definite aim of national economic policy in banking matters and should assist the programme instituted for the advancement of such policy.

1. The licensed bank should not receive deposits in India from Indian-born persons or joint-stock companies registered in India.

2. The licensed bank shall confine its branches to the port areas only, and no branch shall be opened in the interior.

3. Controlling interests directly or indirectly shall not be acquired in an Indian institution in order to defeat the above povision, or for any other motive.

4. The existing branches in the interior should be withdrawn 'pro rata' within five years, and the banks concerned should submit forthwith a programme indicating the manner and extent to which, they will be withdrawn during each of these five years.

5. It shall not be open to the licensee to engage in trustee business in this country, which would put Indian funds in their hands.

6 Except the manager and one official in each branch under him, the whole staff shall be Indian.

7. The licensed bank shall pay full income-tax on its earnings in this country and disclose all accounts and particulars to enable the revenue authorities to frame the demand.

8. The assets of the licensed bank, in the event of liquidation, would be liable to be taken possession of by the Official Receiver of High Courts in India, and the licence is issued on the basis that the licensee agrees that Indian creditors will have a full prior right on such assets. (All licensed banks would have to make the necessary change in their articles embodying this provision and would have to secure from the High Courts in their own country a certified order to this effect within twelve months.)

9. Copies of all statistical returns, reports, papers, and balance sheets, prepared in connection with the business of the Indian branches supplied to their head offices, would have to be ledged with the licensing authority in India.

10. All information relating to business done in this country in the form, in which it is desired by the licensing authority, would have to be given by the bank. The licensing authority will have absolute discretion, as to which of this information should be published.

11. The licensing authority will determine whether, and which, branches of the licensee bank will be admitted to the clearing house.

12. The licensing authority will also determine whether, and which, branch of the licensee bank will be eligible for re-discount or any other facilities from the Reserve Bank.

13. The licensee bank undertakes that its officials shall not participate in any anti-national movement in India, or assist such movement with funds, or in any other manner.

14. That it shall not, in combination with other foreign banks or persons, make a ring or a pool, or a combination, or working arrangement without the express permission of the licensing authority, who will see that such action on their part does not harm interests.

15. That it shall not combine with other banks, Indian or foreign, to make business rules, or impose charges payable by its Indian clients, which shall not have been approved of by the licensing authority.

16. The licensed bank undertakes to conform to the laws of India in all disputes, which may arise between it and any Indian-born person or company registered in this country, and that neither the bank nor any of its officials will claim any special privilege in contravention of such laws.

The desire to get in apprentices in the foreign banks in order to make room in the higher stav for Indians, and to get Indian local advisory boards associated at their principal offices in India is a manifestation of the spirit of servility, which seeks a subordinate association with the foreigner. This may be the acme of wisdom, which suggests taking, what can be taken, when more is not possible and that Indian institutions to replace foreign institutions cannot come into existence now or at any time, that in the foreign institutions a self-respecting place of partnership is not possible for Indians, even when they are willing to pay for their share of the partnership. I have, therefore, refrained from adding to the list of terms any such suggestions.

A Mussoorie message says that Princess Budhimati widow of the late Rajkumar of Pratapgarh (U.P.) died at 'Fair Lawn Palace' Jharipani on 13th instant at the early age of 29.—A.P.

Simla.—The Headquarters Office of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Indian Council, will close in Simla, on the 9th October, 1931, and open in New Delhi on the 15th idem. Communications which cannot reach Simla on or before the 9th October should be addressed to Talkatora Road, New Delhi.—A.P.

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London|Belgium 34.94 17th inst.
London|Switzerland 24.90 17th inst.
London|Italy 92.90 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet Near. Steadier Forward.
Gold 15th inst. £4-4-10 1|2; 17th inst. £4-4-11 1|2.
SILVER LONDON—
Ready 15th inst. 13; 17th inst. 12 7|8.
Forward 15th inst. 13 1|16; 17th inst. 13.
SILVER NEW YORK—
Ready 15th inst. 28 1|8; 17th instant 27 7|8.
LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 Mos. 15th inst. 4 3|8 per cent; 17th inst. 4 5|16 per cent.
6 Mos. 15th inst. 4 15|16 per ctnt; 17th inst. 4 15|16 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 6 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone:—Good Demand.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Sept. 18.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Septr. This year.
Khandesh	....	171
Central India	....	222
Barsi and Nagar	....	248
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	....
Berar	....	1347
Central Provinces	....	171
Total Oomras	....	2159
Dholera	....	6
N.-W. Provinces	....	....
Rajputana	....	208
Sind-Punjab	....	971
Broach	299	1676
Coompta & Dharwar	....	573
Westerns-Northerns	....	339
Cocoanada	....	2
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	167
Persian	9	129
American	10917	10917
Egyptian and African	751	7355
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	..	93
Total	11976	24573

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 11th September. This year.
Europe	200	10030
Japan & China	2465	12660
Coast Ports	240	2345
Up-country by Rail	....	3935
Aucat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	9936
Total	2905	38874

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 15th September 1931:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	85,20,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.,	17,60,30,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,96,31,000
	Rs 22,10,81,000
ASSETS.	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,64,03,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,45,70,000
Bills Discounted	41,57,000
Land and Buildings	1,07,88,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,62,30,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.,	12,89,33,000
	Rs. 22,10,81,000

Women Volunteers For Picketing

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has appealed for lady volunteers to come forward for doing picketing work. The Ladies Akali Dal which was organised during the Satyagraha movement and whose members stopped doing any national work after the Truce is ready to do its little bit again, but I do not know under which organisation the ladies intending to picket should be placed. May I know if the Congress controls any organisation for the enrolment of lady volunteers for picketing work and if so, I shall only be too glad to place at least one dozen ladies under that organisation. Half the number of these ladies have proved their mettle in the various Satyagraha fronts.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Wolf of Wall Street, smashes The Love Banket
GEORGE BANCROFT
In
"Ladies Love Brutes"
The Irond Bonds of Matrimony chained her to a Brute—See what happens.

EMPIRE THEATRE
4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
The Great Detective Drama
"ALIBI"
A Murder Mystery with an Amazing Climax
Featuring
AUSTIN TREVOR

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Sunday Morning at 10 A.M.
Irresistible as ever
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in
"THE BIG POND"
Charming All-Talking, Singing, Comedy.

Under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD.
Ripon Theatre
SAT. 19th Sept. 1931 at 3-30 P.M.
"MRICHHAKATIK"
—:o:—
SUN. 20th Sept. 1931 at 3-30 P.M.
"EKACHPYALA"
WED. 23rd Sept. 1931 at 8-30 P.M.
"MUKANAYAK"
Booking at the Theatre from 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 8 P.M.
Manager:
GANDHARVANATAK MANDALI.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA
Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum
Endowment Rs. 20
And
Whole Life Rs. 25.
No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.
Re: Agency and other particulars, Please apply
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MIRACULOUS CURE.
and
WONDERFUL REVELATIONS IN YOGISM, OCCULTISM AND PHYSIOGNOMY.
1. All Chronic and incurable diseases and miseries radically cured.
2. Complete Life-Reading and Future predicted with astounding accuracy.
3. Questions marvellously read and precisely answered.
4. Photo of any person dead or alive miraculously revealed.
Consult the world renowned:—PROF. B. A. GILL,
Either personally or by correspondence.
Charges:—Rs. 5 for 4 questions.
Address:—Room No. 7, 2nd floor, Oomrigar Building, Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay 3.

Commencing this Week
KRISHNA FILM COMPANY'S
UNIQUE PICTURE
Divine Lady
It is a silent Picture but not in effect. It speaks with action, thrills, emotions.
DO SEE IT DON'T MISS IT
Story by—Mr. NATWARSHYAM
Cameraman Mr. GORDHANDAS PATEL
Mr. PROFULLA GHOSH'S able Direction makes the Picture alive.
CAST:—Mr. Haidersha, Mr. Gupte, Miss Sardar.
The Millionaires make this earth a heaven for them but red hot hell for the poor—
She was poor but rich in love—in short she was Divine—
COME and SEE
West-End
CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

Grant Road:—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI.
WILL PRESENT THEIR NEW PLAY
As episode from BUDDHA'S LIFE
संन्यस्त खड्ग
By Barrister V. D. Savarkar.
SANYASTA KHADGA
SATURDAY: 19th SEPT. 4 P.M. (S.T.)
SUNDAY: 20th SEPT. 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)
Gorgeous Scenes and Dresses of Ancient Times—
See Ancient Glory and Grandeur brought on the Stage.
Book now. Plans open at the Theatre from Monday 14th September.

3rd Week
RANJIT MOVIE TONE 100 per cent. TALKING, DANCING, SINGING PICTURE
DEVI DEVYANI
Featuring one and inimitable
MISS GOHUR
In her first Talkie triumph
He came, He saw, he conquered But she met with a defeat. Starring Episodes of Love and Duty—you will never forget it.
Many song hits.
Directed by Mr. CHANDULAL SHAH
Cameraman Mr. P. NAYAK.
Written by Mr. BETAB
Sound Recording by Mr. J. SUBEDAR.
CAST
Mr. BHAGWANDAS
Mr. D. BILLIMORIA
Mr. KEKI ADAJANIA etc.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum.

Crown Cinema
Sandhurst Road
Time 5, 7, 9, and 11 Saturday and Sunday at 3 P.M.
LARRY SEMON, CHARLES MURREY, DOROTHY DWAN, OLIVER N'HARDY, FRANK ALEXANDER, MARRY CARR and VARGINIA PEARSON.
In
The WIZARD of OZ
Also
2 Reels Laughable Comedy
Also
A STAGE DANCE By Miss INDIRA

Lalitkaladarsha
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SATURDAY 19th September at 9 P.M.
Nekjat-Maratha
SUNDAY, 20th September at 4 P.M.
PATIT-PAVAN
WEDNESDAY 23rd September at 9 P.M.
SHIKKA-KATYAR

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REGD. NO. B. 1063.

The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world. J8

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1931

ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY COLLEGE IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Sixty Vacancies Every Year For Cadet Training.

BUT CRANWELL, SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH, THE FINAL TRAINING GROUND.

Chetwode Committee's Recommendations.

WITH FIVE DISSENTING MINUTES.

The Indian Military College Committee was formed by the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, in pursuance of the resolution contained in paragraph 4(2) (c) of the report of Sub-Committee No. VII (Defence) of the Round Table Conference. The resolution ran as follows:—

"In order to avoid delay the Government of India be instructed to set up a committee of experts, both British and Indian (including representatives of the Indian States) to work out the details of the establishment of such a college."

The orders appointing the committee were published in the following notification in the 'Gazette of India' (No. 312, dated the 23rd May 1931):—

"In accordance with the recommendation of the Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference, the Governor-General-in-Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, has been pleased to constitute a committee of experts, including representatives of Indian States, in order to work out the details of the establishment of a military college in India to train candidates for commissions in all arms of Indian Defence services."

The Committee consisted of the following:—

Chairman, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Members (1) Officials.—The Chief of the General Staff; The Adjutant General in India; The Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department; The Deputy Military Secretary, Army Headquarters; Sir George Anderson, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab; Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.

(2) Non-Officials:—Sir Abdur Rahim; Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram, Sir H. A. J. Gidney, Dr. B. S. Moonje, S. N. Mukerji, Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi; Captain Sher Mohammad Khan, Captain Narain Singh Bahadur, M.C., I.D.S.M.

(3) Members from Indian States:—Major General Rao Raja Ganpat Rao Raghunath Rajwade, C.B.E., Inspector General of Gwalior Army, Colonel Lachman Singh, Quartermaster-General, Patiala State Forces; Lieut.-Colonel Mirza Kader Beg, Sardar Bahadur, Commandant, 1st Hyderabad I. S. Lancers.

The Committee assembled in Simla on the 25th May, 1931 and concluded its agenda on the 20th June. The report was signed on the 15th July. Expenditure on the Committee amounts to about Rs. 17,500, exclusive of the cost of printing and publishing the report.

SCHEME FOR MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following are extracts from the report to which minutes of dissent have been appended by Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, Chaudhari Chotu Ram, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Prof. S. N. Mukherji and Major General Rajwade.

Nature of the College.—In the preparation of our scheme for a Military College the first point that calls for a decision is whether the length of the course at the College should conform to those of cadet colleges in Great Britain, or to those of the Dominions and the United States. The course at Woolwich and Sandhurst extend over three half-yearly terms, or eighteen months in all. The course at Cranwell, which includes, besides general education, a certain amount of technical instruction, lasts for two years. The courses at the colleges at Kingston in Canada, Duntroon in Australia, and West Point in the United States, on the other hand, last for four years. These courses include a considerable element of technical education. The Indian Sandhurst Committee of 1925-26, in their scheme for an Indian Military College, recommended a course of three years of which the first year should be devoted mainly to academic study, and the last two years mainly to military training. The Skeen Committee made this recommendation after an exhaustive inquiry into the military training system of other countries, conducted by a special sub-committee which visited Great Britain, France, Canada and the United States for the purpose.

The Skeen Committee suggested that the course should last for three years, of which the first year should be devoted mainly to academic study and the last two mainly to military training.

We gather from educational reports and from other sources of information that, in recent years, the ordinary Indian schools have shown considerable improvement in the directions indicated by the Skeen Committee, especially in the provision of better buildings and play-grounds, in a larger supply of trained teachers, in better organised games and physical training, but Indian boys still suffer from many disadvantages. The financial resources of the schools are often inadequate; the schools are sometimes overcrowded by boys who are unable to benefit by the training, as is shown by the large proportion of failures at Matriculation (which is a lenient test); the pupils are overstrained by being expected from an early age to study an excessive number of languages; and the use of English as the medium of instruction is a very serious handicap to a proper understanding of the subject of study and to a quickening of the intelligence of the pupils, while even in the collegiate stage many students are so deficient in English that they are unable to follow the lectures which are delivered in that language.

But there are other disadvantages which appear to us to result from an imperfectly devised system of education.

It is essential that professional education should be based on the firm foundation of general education. We have noticed from certain university calendars that there is a tendency towards premature specialisation and that subjects such as biology, philosophy and economics may be taken by students at what would appear too early an age. There does not seem to us sufficient guarantee that boys have always received an adequate grounding in what are usually considered to be the basic subjects of school education.

Again, such general education should be given, in our opinion, in a good and well-regulated school, but we observe that, many boys pass Matriculation at the early age of fifteen (or even younger) and then proceed to a college. They thus lose the bracing stimulus of school life, and are denied suitable training in those qualities which are so valuable to success in life. However beneficial it may be in other directions, a college education is no substitute for good school education (with its school discipline, its school games and its school methods of work) for boys who are on the threshold of professional study.

COLLEGE EDUCATION, NO GOOD.

We are glad, therefore, that something has been done to remedy this defect. The Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun has already gone far to prove that Indian boys readily respond to the type of training which is given in that institution and that many Indian pa-

(Continued on Page 3.)

FLOOD HAVOC IN BENGAL

Pabna Sonatala Bazaar under water.

Pabna Banawari Nagore Congress Workers Flood Relief Work at Banawari Nagore centre.

RED SHIRTS JAILED

President Of Naujawan Bharat Sabha Gets 1 Year's R. I.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 17.

Out of ten Red Shirts of village Mashokhel, six have been sentenced to 25 rupees fine and six months' rigorous imprisonment each for rioting. Three were acquitted, and one was warned and released on payment of a fine of Rs. 25, by the Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.

Abdul Rahim, President and Abdul Ghafoor, Member of the Nowjawan Bharat Sabha, have been sentenced to one and three years' rigorous imprisonment, respectively by the District Magistrate under Sec. 124 A. Three Red Shirts, Ful Mohamed, Dilawar and Aminullah, have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each for obstructing police constable, by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Charsaddah.—A.P.

PICKETING WITHDRAWN IN PESHAWAR.

Temporary Settlement Arrived At.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 17.

It is understood that the Congress has arrived at some temporary settlement with foreign cloth dealers, as a result of which picketing was been withdrawn.—A. P.,

"GOVERNMENT GOING AGAINST TRUCE TERMS"

Peshawar Citizens' Condemnation.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PESHAWAR, Sept. 14.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of local Congress Committee. Red-Shirts participated in large numbers. Sayed Lal Bad-Shah presided.

Resolution of condemning the attitude of the Government in going against the terms of truce and sympathising with the arrested workers, Moulana Abdul Rahim, Rahim Bakhsh Gaznavi, Mohd. Ramzan Khan, pleader, Abdul Gaffur Atish, and others was moved by Peer Bakhsh Khan pleader and seconded by Khan Allgul Khan. They exhorted the people to stick to the terms of the truce, to wear swadeshi and to be non-violent under extreme repression.

MACLAGHAN COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

110 Volunteers Arrested

48 RELEASED: 55 CONVICTED.

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

Picketing at Maclagan Engineering College started again this morning. Owing to a slight disturbance the police arrested 100 volunteers.

In the morning the police helped willing students to enter the college for examination. While the police were escorting two students, volunteers forcibly dragged the two students behind the crowd and are said to have torn their clothes, and badly handled them.

The police thereupon arrested 110 volunteers who were later placed before Mr. Narendrasingh Magistrate under Section 143 Cr. P. C. 48 of them were let off with a warning, 30 were fined Rs. 5 each or a week's rigorous imprisonment, 22 were ordered to pay Rs. 10 with the option of two weeks' rigorous imprisonment and three were fined Rs. 15 or three weeks.

The cases against seven were postponed till to-morrow.

Picketing ceased by 2-30 p.m. So far 34 students who were on strike have apologised and have joined College.

There was no hartal in the city to-day and consequently the crowd on the roadside near the College had dwindled to-day.—A.P.

Rupee Exchange In India.

A Press Communique issued by the Dy. Controller of the Currency states:—

"The following questions and answers given in the House of Commons on the 15th September 1931 are published for information:—

Commander Kenworthy:—What is the present position with regard to the undertaking by the last Government to support rupee exchange in India?

Prime Minister:—There has been no change in policy.

Commander Kenworthy:—May I ask if Bank authorities in other countries, who come to our assistance, were consulted about this guarantee of rupee exchange?

Prime Minister:—Neither on this nor on anything else."

SUBHAS BOSE RESIGNS BENGAL CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Wants A Corner In People's Heart In Exchange.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who has submitted resignation of the Office of President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee as well as Aldarman of Calcutta Corporation with a view to "putting an end to the present dissensions among Congressmen in Bengal," in the course of a lengthy statement says:—

"While submitting resignation of the Office of the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee as well as Alderman of the Calcutta Corporation I appeal to all that is great and noble in my fellow Congressmen in Bengal and earnestly implore them to rise to the occasion and once for all put an end to the present dissensions. If Bengal can be saved as a result of my self-effacement I shall be happy to pay the price and feel more than amply rewarded if my countrymen in exchange give me a corner in their heart.

Reiterating his intention of effecting a compromise in which he has failed so long Mr. Bose blames Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta for his "oppositionist and separatist tendency."—A.P.

VILE PARLE UPNAGAR CAMP'S ACTIVITIES.

Successful Cholera Relief Work.

(Through Publicity Department, Upnagar Camp, Vile-Parle.)

VILE-PARLE, September 17.

The Upnagar Camp at Vile-Parle conducts a gramseva Mandir at Ghansoli (5 miles south of Thana). The workers of the mandir carry on khadi work in the village on the Vastra Swavamban lines. On August 10th cholera epidemic broke out in Turma near Ghansoli. The gramsevamandir at once ran up there and started relief operations on the 24th August. Two volunteers were deputed for the purpose and they worked with the fullest co-operation of the Local Board authorities. The Zandu Pharamaceutical works helped the camp with their special medicines and they proved very effective. The volunteers went to the remotest villages where the epidemic was spreading. Preventive as well as curative operations were carried on with the help of the Local Board authorities. Mixtures, pills and tablets were freely distributed, and the volunteers at once ran up to the huts of the poor people as soon as the cases of outbreak were reported to them. Over and above giving effective medicines to the affected patients care was also taken to instruct their relatives to attend properly to nursing and cleanliness. Strict injunctions were given for regulating their diet. The Gramsevamandir directly treated 60 cases of chilera out of which not less than 50 were cured. Wherever the cases proved fatal the result was due to defective nursing; delay in reporting the case to volunteers; hesitation of the poor people to apply particular medicine on grounds of superstition and improper diet.

When inoculation operations were taken up by the special doctor of the Local Board, the volunteers gave all possible help by persuading the superstitious people to take advantage of the preventive operations. In all 2000 persons of 9 villages were innoculated. To ensure the purity of the wells, 33 wells in 12 villages were disinfected by the use of potassium permanganate. The Gramsevamandir also made a sanitary survey of the affected area and the inhabitants instantly responded in removing the filth and dirt surrounding their houses. The Local Board gave two sweepers for this purpose.

Special instructions prepared by the Gramsevamandir for the guidance of the people in their precautionary measures were published by the District Local Board for distribution among the poor people. As a result of these relief operations carried on by the Gramsevamandir in co-operation with the District Local Board, the cholera epidemic has now subsided.

A DANGEROUS PIECE OF LEGISLATION

—:o:—

Madras Protest Against Press Bill.

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

That the Press Bill now before the Assembly constitutes a direct breach of the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement and would deal a terrible blow to the existence or the development of a free and independent press in India was the opinion expressed by Mr. S. Satyamurthi, presiding at a protest meeting at the Congress House to-night.

He declared that it was a dangerous piece of legislation against which there would be a sustained and vigorous agitation throughout the country. On the motion of Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu, Editor of "Tamil Nadu", resolutions were passed characterising the Bill as drastic and wholly unwarranted measure and its provisions as wide and vague and looking upon it as reenactment of the last years Press Ordinance in a much more more expanded from and therefore distinct breach of the Delhi Settlement.—A. P.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON BENGAL DETENUS

2 Killed In Midnapur Camp

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY IN PROGRESS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Two detenus were killed and 20 wounded at Hijli detention camp, Midnapore, last night as a result of firing following attack upon sentries by bands of detenus.

Three police officers were injured.

It is understood that shortly after nine, determined attacks were made on four sentries by several bands of detenus. One sentry had bayonet snatched off his rifle and another was saved by approach of patrol. Situation being grave with likelihood of general loss of control order was given to open fire and extricate the sentries. Order was restored after half an hour.

The District Magistrate is conducting enquiry.—A. P.

INCULCATING KHADI AND SWADESHI CULT.

Christian And Parsi Women's Work In Bandra.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 17.

"Example is better than precept," is the old adage and the splendid exmple set by Christian ladies assisted by their Parsi sisters, volunteering their services at the Khadi and Swadeshi stall, has gone home to the sceptic and indifferent public. It is here that the people are being taught the absolute need of buying Indian goods only.

The stall has been made very attractive by the display of attractive Khaddar table covers, saris and other cloth as well as Swadeshi articles, such as stationery toys and soaps. In fact, no other stall of a similar nature in the neighbourhood of Mt. Carmel's Church, can hold a candle, to the Khadi and Swadeshi stall in the matter of customers and enquirers.

POONA FLOWER SHOW.

Sir Victor And 3 Ladies Win Prizes.

POONA, Sept. 17.

Welcome showers this afternoon after the last few sultry days though they lessened crowds, heightened, the beauty and fragrance of exhibits at the Flower Show held under the auspices of the Agrihorticultural Society of Western India at the Empress Botanical Gardens this evening.

In the absence of His Excellency the Governor who is still indisposed, Lady Hotson opened the Show before a distinguished gathering. There was a large and varied number of entries in the fruit, flower and vegetable sections. Among the prize-winners were Sir Victor Sassoon, Lady Jehangir, Mrs. Wadia, and Mrs. Pudamjee.—A. P.

INDIANS ON STAFF OF LEAGUE SECRETARIAT.

Equitable Representation Urged.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Geneva.—In the course of the budget discussion, Sir A. P. Patro urged equitable representation of Indians on the staff of the League Secretariat.

Sir Eric Drummond replied that he was doing his utmost for closer liaison between the League Secretariat and India.—Reuter.

Jamnadas Mehta Supports Moonje.

27 CRORES OF HINDUS WILL BE "POLITICALLY DEPRESSED"

"JOBS GOING BY COMMUNITIES, NOT MERIT."

Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta, in the course of his speech on the position of Hindus under Swaraj, repudiated the claim of the minorities for special protection at the expense of the majority. The meeting was held on Wednesday evening under the auspices of the, Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum.

Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta declared that the Hindus were encountering the greatest repression from the Government as they were chief political propagandists, but the speaker asked why the Hindus should be singled out for that sort of treatment. The Hindus had increasingly contributed to the political awakening of the country, and with that there had been a tremendous growth of self-respect also.

JOBS GOING BY COMMUNITIES, NOT MERIT.

Proceeding, the speaker deplored the virus of communalism that was contaminating the national life. It became a settled fact by 1925 that the Jobs should go by the communities and not by merit, to rectify communal inequalities according to the Government circular. He opined that a special treatment was not at all necessary in view of the equal rights guaranteed to all citizens.

Continuing he said that if one-third of the seats in the Central Legislature were given to the Muslims, another one-third would go to the States. Then Europeans, Sikhs, Christians, Parsis, commercial and zamindari interests would have to be satisfied. Thus the 27 crores of Hindus would have no representation at all. If the demands were conceded he feared the Hindus would become the politically depressed class like the Negro slaves of America. To safeguard the minorities should they become hewers if wood and drawers of water.

MEHTA SUPPORTS MOONJE.

Concluding Sjt. Mehta paid a tribute to Dr. Moonje as a real Nationalist Hindu and criticised Mr. Jinnaha's outburst against the Hindus on the eve of his departure to London. He exhorted the Hindus to support Dr. Moonje, who according to the peaker, had the courage to speak the truth. The Hindus would concede to everybody what they themselves were asking for, and they were not going to accept anything less than what others would get.

CLEANING SACRED TEMPLE TANK

Crowds Of One Lakh Of Pilgrims Near Amritsar.

AMRITSAR, Sept. 17.

A large crowd of pilgrims estimated at over a lakh collected to-day at Tarntaran Town about 15 miles from Amritsar to participate in cleaning the tank of the Sikh temple there. The work is regarded as one of great sanctity. Sikh men, women and children have thronged to the place from all parts of the province, some of them even coming from foreign countries. The work of removing the silt called "Kar sewa" has been undertaken by the local Gurdwara Committee and will continue for about a fortnight. The local authorities have made elaborate arrangements to deal with record crowds and the Additional District Magistrate is supervising them personally. Work of cleaning commenced this morning with religious ceremonies.—A. P.

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